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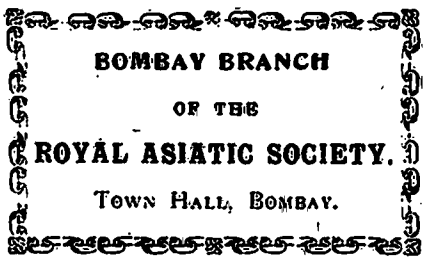

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List of Imperial Service Officers who held appointments in the Baluchistan Agency during the year 1933-34.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Hon'ble Sir Norman Cater, K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	Throughout the year.
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. J. A. Brett, C.I.E.	1st April 1933 to 3rd October 1933.
	Mr. B. J. Gould, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S.	4th October 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Captain R. L. Bazalgette, I.A.	1st April 1933 to 5th October 1933.
	Mr. H. Weightman, I.C.S.	6th October 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Under Secretary and Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.	Lieut. R. K. M. Battye, I.A.	1st April 1933 to 30th April 1933.
	Vacant	1st May 1933 to 11th October 1933.
	Lieut. A. L. A. Dredge	12th October 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Officer-in-Charge, Baluchistan Intelligence Bureau.	Major P. A. Meade, O.B.E., M.C.	1st April 1933 to 13th December 1933.
	Major N. C. O'Morchoe, I.A.	14th December 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Mr. H. J. Todd	Throughout the year.
Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Sibi.	K. B. Sharbat Khan, C.I.E..	Ditto.
Political Agent, Loralai.	Lieut.-Col. S. Williams	1st April 1933 to 25th November 1933.
	Lieut. R. K. M. Battye I.A.	26th November 1933 to 22nd December 1933.
	Lt.-Col. R. G. Hinde, I.A.	23rd December 1933 to 31st March 1934.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Political Agent, Zhob .	Captain N. S. Alington, M.C. .	Throughout the year.
Political Agent in Kalat and Political Agent in charge of Bolan Pass and of Chagai District.	Mr. C. P. Skrine, I.C.S. .	Ditto.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner in Quetta-Pishin.	Mr. E. B. Wakefield, I.C.S. .	1st April 1933 to 6th October 1933.
	Captain R. L. Bazalgette, I.A.	7th October 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi.	Captain M. O. A. Baig .	Throughout the year.
Colonisation Officer and Assistant Political Agent, Nasirabad.	Captain H. O. C. Bland .	1st April 1933 to 20th April 1933.
	Vacant	21st April 1933 to 24th May 1933.
	Mr. G. C. S. Curtis, I.C.S. .	25th May 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Assistant Political Agent, Loralai.	Vacant	1st April 1933 to 1st May 1933.
	Lt. R. K. M. Battye, I.A. .	2nd May 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Assistant Political Agent, Zhob.	Mr. D. J. K. Coghill, I.C.S. .	1st April 1933 to 31st July 1933.
	K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan.	1st August 1933 to 23rd October 1933.
	Mr. D. J. K. Coghill, I.C.S. .	24th October 1933 to 16th March 1934.
	K. B. Sardar Mir Ahmad Khan.	17th March 1934 to 31st March 1934.
Assistant to Political Agent, Kalat and of Chagai.	Captain V. M. H. Cox .	1st April 1933 to 3rd November 1933.
	Mr. G. F. Squire, I.C.S. .	4th November 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Assistant for Mekran to the Political Agent in Kalat and *ex-officio* Commandant, Mekran Levy Corps.	Captain S. M. Khurshid .	Throughout the year.

Appointments.	Name of Officer.	Period.
Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan.	Lieut.-Col. F. Stevenson, I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Civil Surgeon and Superintendent, Jail, Quetta.	Major H. Williamson, O.B.E., I.M.S.	1st April 1933 to 22nd November 1933.
	Lt.-Col. R. Hay, I.M.S.	23rd November 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Civil Surgeon, Sibi	Major J. Rodger, M.C., I.M.S.	Throughout the year.
Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, Quetta.	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I. P.	1st April 1933 to 24th May 1933.
	Mr. E. G. Hillier	25th May 1933 to 5th November 1933.
	Mr. A. J. O'Connor, I.P.	6th November 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Superintendent of Police, Zhob and Loralai, Loralai.	K. B. Syed Hassan Khan	1st April 1933 to 13th April 1933.
	Mr. P. R. Porter	14th April 1933 to 8th May 1933.
	Mr. H. B. Powis	9th May 1933 to 31st March 1934.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, Quetta.	Vacant.	
Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan.	Mr. A. M. Mustafa, B.A. (Oxon).	Throughout the year.

Administration Report of the Baluchistan Agency for the year 1st April 1933 to 31st March 1934.

PART I.

POLITICAL SUMMARY.

1. *Border Affairs.*—For the third successive year Baluchistan enjoyed unusual peace and quiet. With few exceptions the tribes were surprisingly well behaved, considering that the very fair harvests which had resulted from generally favourable conditions were sold at prices which did little or nothing to relieve general poverty, while the flocks of the more nomadic sections provided no more than a precarious livelihood.

On the Persian border no event of importance occurred, but as a result of unrest in Persian Baluchistan some thousands of refugees migrated from Persia into British territory.

In the Quetta Pishin district our tribes were particularly well behaved though the number of minor raids by transborder bad characters showed a regretable tendency to rise. It was found necessary at the Sibi Durbar to remind tribal maliks in the enjoyment of Government service of their responsibilities for rendering assistance in preserving peace and preventing transborder raiders from operating with impunity.

In the Zhob Agency the tribesmen were well behaved. The main event of the year was an attack on a temporary Zhob Militia post at Nim Parao on the night of the 11th October 1933. The attack was led by the notorious Sher Jan Kharot, was well planned and was only beaten off after a stern fight. The enemy left seven men dead under the walls of the post including Sher Jan Kharot himself and later reports indicated that several of their wounded died after reaching their homes. The Zhob Militia on their side lost five men dead and had five others wounded. Another excellent piece of work performed by the Zhob Militia was the capture of the Marani outlaw Khanaguli

and his gang who had been responsible for many offences not only in the Zhob Agency but also in the Dera Ghazi Khan and Dera Ismail Khan districts.

Except for the Sulemankhel, Powindah migration was normal and gave little trouble. Those Sulemankhel, however, who normally spend the winter in Zhob arrived this year in small numbers. The reason for this may be ascribed partly to their apprehension that the new policy of partial disarmament of Powindahs would mean the permanent loss of their rifles, though indeed every effort was made to dispel this illusion, and partly to the expressed intention of the Baluchistan Administration to recover outstanding decrees passed against them at last year's joint Jirga and on previous occasions.

During the year the Zhob Valley Railway was again frequently damaged by floods and for a period of about two months no trains ran. As a result travellers began to exhibit a decided preference for journeys by road in motor lorries.

In the Loralai Agency the tribes were generally peaceful though private quarrels resulted in an unusual number of murders. With the exception of Khan Bahadur Mir Sohrab Khan himself the whole of the recalcitrant Mazarani Khetran party returned to Barkhan on conditions approved by the Administration and they are now living quietly in their villages.

In Chagai only one minor raid on a small caravan was reported.

2. *Indian States and Tribal Teritories.*—The year was marked by the lamentable death of His Highness Beglar Begi Nawab Bahadur Mir Sir Azam Jan, G.C.I.E., on the 10th September 1933. His late Highness ruled only for two years and his death was a grievous blow to the Kalat State and to the whole province of Baluchistan. In accordance with ancient custom the leading Sardars of the Kalat Confederacy assembled at Kalat on the 20th September 1933 for the election of his successor and they unanimously recommended that Lieut. Mir Ahmad Yar Khan second son of the late Khan should succeed his father. The approval of the Government of India was obtained the same day and the various ceremonies connected with the succession of the Khan were performed on

the following morning in the presence of the Agent to the Governor General by the leading Sardars.

Kalat State had not escaped the effects of the general economic depression and the new Khan succeeded to a position of great difficulty in administering the State on a severely curtailed revenue. With a view to re-organising the financial and administrative system of the State His Highness approached the Local Administration for the services of an officer of the Political Department and Mr. E. B. Wakefield, I.C.S., was appointed Wazir-i-Azam.

There was some fighting between the Marri and Bugti tribes during the year and in May 1933 a raid was made by Aliani and Shirani Marris into Bugti territory in the course of which several persons were killed on both sides. At the beginning of December, Nawab Muhammad Mehrullah Khan, the Marri Tumandar, died at Sibi. The Marri tribal jirga elected his eldest son, a boy seven years of age, as his successor, and the selection was subsequently approved, Khan Sahib Mir Doda Khan, brother of the late Tumandar, being appointed as Sarbarah.

The depredations of the notorious dacoit Abdul Rahman Zarakzai, who for some time had terrorised the Nasirabad—Sind border, were brought to an end in November. The operations against this dacoit and his gang had involved the location of a platoon of the Chagai Levy Corps in Nasirabad for several months and this detachment finally surrounded and killed Abdul Rahman.

3. *General.*—An unpleasant feature of the year was a campaign of misrepresentation and distortion, directed against the administrative and Jirga system of the Province, to which prominance was given in certain sections of the Karachi and Lahore press. Many of the leading Sardars and Maliks expressed indignation at the attacks upon the Jirga system in Baluchistan, and both the Local Administration and the Kalat State were compelled to take action against individuals who had overstepped the limits of reasonable criticism. The action taken was welcomed with relief by responsible opinion in the Province.

There were no serious epidemics of major diseases during the year but there was much malaria, notably at

Fort Sandeman, Loralai, Chaman and Quetta and insanitary conditions took their usual toll of life and health. In order to meet these conditions, a Provincial Health Committee was formed, with Local Committees in different areas, and an extensive system of ward Committees in the main centres of population.

N. CATER,

Agent to the Governor General
in Baluchistan.

PART II.

REVENUE AND GENERAL ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY FOR 1933-34.

Land Revenue.—The system of collection of revenue, by which recovery was made in kind over the greater part of the Province by division or appraisement of crops, remained unchanged.

The land revenue demand of the Province for 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 10,91,179 against Rs. 9,44,437 for 1932-33. (See details in Appendices I to V). Including arrears of the preceding year the total demand was Rs. 11,56,070 against Rs. 10,08,308 during 1932-33. The total revenue collections amounted to Rs. 8,54,368 against Rs. 7,83,157 for the preceding year. There has thus been an increase both in the demand as well as in the actual collections, due to better climatic conditions which enabled a larger area to be brought under cultivation and sucessfully cropped.

The sub-joined table shows the details of area sown and harvested during the year under report and the preceding year :—

Year.	Area sown.			Area harvested.		
	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet settled or surveyed.	Total.	In the settled and surveyed Tahsils.	In the Tahsils not yet sett'ed or surveyed.	Total.
1932-33 .	3,49,461	37,967	3,87,428	2,31,433	13,444	2,44,877
1933-34 .	4,06,979	42,115	4,49,094	2,56,646	17,226	2,73,872

The percentage of the area cropped to the area sown in the settled Tahsils during the year under report was 63·06 against 66.23 in the preceding year.

Remissions of revenue sanctioned during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,09,678 against Rs. 1,15,856 in the preceding year. Suspensions amounting to Rs. 61,945 were sanctioned during the year against Rs. 43,645 in

1932-33. Details of remissions and suspensions are shown in Appendix III.

A sum of Rs. 32,846 was paid as *Malikana* (allowances to headmen for collection of revenue) against Rs. 30,393 in 1932-33.

Arrears of revenue outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 82,906.

The details of revenue demand and collections are given in Appendix I.

Grazing tax collected during the year is included in the figures under the head revenue. The following table shows the collection for 1933-34 as compared with that of the previous year :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Nomads . . .	93,855	73,969
From permanent inhabitants .	77,901	80,932
Total .	1,71,756	1,54,901

The decrease of Rs. 16,855 is due to a further reduction in the influx of trans-border nomads.

**Weather and Crops.*—The rainfall recorded at Quetta, Harnai, Loralai and Mach (Bolan) was above the average while that at Sibi, Fort Sandeman and Nushki was below it.

The rabi outturn in the Quetta-Pishin Tahsil was fairly satisfactory in the irrigated areas but was poor in the unirrigated tracts owing to a deficiency of rain in the latter part of the season. Heavy rains in July and August 1933 caused much damage to *karezes*, embankments and crops lying at the threshing floors. The rabi harvest in the Sibi District, apart from the perennial area of the Nasirabad Tahsil, was moderate; in the Sibi Tahsil the outturn was below normal owing to rust, storms and want of adequate rain. The kharif outturn was satisfactory. Good rains in July and August in the Nasirabad Tahsil were beneficial both to unirrigated and to canal cultivation. The supply of water on the whole was satisfactory in both the perennial and non-perennial areas, but

* For details see appendices IV and V.

in the latter the *jowari* crop was badly affected by *tidd*. In the Loralai District rabi and kharif crops were normal. A large area was brought under cultivation. Owing however to unfavourable winds and rust the rabi crop in both irrigated and unirrigated areas was not above the average. Damage was done to some *karezes* by flood and to fruit trees by hail. In the Bolan Tahsil the rainfall though above the average was untimely with the result that there was little rabi cultivation, and such crops as were raised were damaged by rust. Kharif sowings were limited on account of the damage done to water-channels by floods. Unirrigated lands in the Nushki Tahsil bore excellent rabi crops, but the kharif suffered for lack of rain.

Scarcity and Famine.—The year was again free from locusts and agricultural conditions on the whole were normal. Stocks of food grains were sufficient. The condition of the live-stock was fair, fodder and water being sufficient except in the Chagai District where the scarcity of grazing compelled several cattle-owners to migrate to Kharan and foreign territory. Owing to the decrease in yield in the Zhob District and to the damage done by adverse winds taccavis on a liberal scale were granted and advances recoverable during the year were suspended.

The Nasirabad tahsil has had a long run of bad seasons, especially in the non-perennial area which is definitely on the down grade and the Administration was obliged to remit the arrears of suspended revenue of kharif 1930-31 and Dubari revenue of kharif 1932-33 amounting respectively to Rs. 23,829-8-1 and Rs. 796-2-1. Further owing to the low prices prevailing as compared with those at the time of the settlement and to the poor quality of harvests in the Nasirabad Subdivision, general remissions of 25 per cent. and 33⅓ per cent. were given for both the rabi and the kharif crops in the year under review. In spite of this liberal treatment no less than Rs. 73,534-7-3 on account of the revenue of the Nasirabad Tahsil could not be recovered owing to the financial weakness of the land-owners.

The Khirtar Canal was closed for cleaning on the 15th December for 15 days and on March 15th for 22 days. Both these closures were premature and the area under

cultivation suffered severely. Hardship was also felt owing to the lack of drinking water.

The financial position of the Marri and Bugti tribes remained weak owing to the continued lowness of the price level. An instalment amounting to Rs. 10,297 with interest in refund of the special loan of Rs. one lac granted to them in 1930 was, however, recovered within the year.

Survey and Settlement.—Consequent on the sub-rectangulation of the Perennial Area in the Nasirabad Tahsil the adjustment of boundaries and re-distribution of holdings in 44 dehs out of 49 was completed during the year. The record of rights was not, however, prepared for these dehs as revision of the form of existing records had been under consideration.

The Government area was divided into Chaks each settled on one water course in order to facilitate colonization.

During the year under report revenue was assessed at the rates in Garhi Khairo Taluka (Sind) Barrage Area.

The boundary between Usta Tahsil and the Magassi Barrage lands in Kalat State was satisfactorily adjusted and demarcated. The northern boundary between the Kalat State and the Usta Tahsil still remains to be demarcated.

During the year under report sanction to the settlement of 4,000 acres of Government land by local Jamali tribesmen of Usta Tahsil was given. This land will be cultivated for the first time at kharif 1934.

The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General sanctioned the payment of Rs. 50,000 in compensation for the land compulsorily acquired for construction of the main Khirtar Canal, its distributaries and minor works. Distribution of compensation could not be made during the year on account of the belated receipt of the amount due from the Bombay Government.

The present terms of settlement of the various Tahsils will expire on the dates shown below :—

Quetta	31st March 1938.
Pishin	31st March 1939.
Shahrig	31st March 1937.
Sinjawi	31st March 1937.
Nasirabad	1st July 1937.

I. *Locust Situation in 1933-34.*—There were no reports of locust flights anywhere in Baluchistan during the year. On the other hand, locusts of the Solitary phase type were found throughout the year in the "Reks" of the Mekran Coast, at Gwadar, Pishukan, Pasni, Ormara, Hingol and Sonmiani. The winter rainfall proved to be heavy in Mekran and consequently a fair amount of locust breeding was noticeable on the "Reks" of the Mekran Coast in spring. Some breeding was also noted in Kech, Kolwah and Panjgur in spring as well as in summer. As a result, it was observed by Locust Survey Parties that the population of locusts of the Solitary type had greatly increased in many of the areas of Mekran during the year. In the Sonmiani-Hingol area, which is subject mostly to monsoon rainfall in the summer months, there were likewise good falls of rain and fairly heavy breeding was observed in August-September.

II. *Locust Research Work.*—During the year, the staff engaged on Locust Research Work were transferred from Quetta to Karachi under instructions from the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as Karachi was considered to be a more central place for Locust Survey Work.

Ecological Work.—The studies inaugurated in January 1932 were continued at Pasni during the year under report and a great mass of data has been gathered on the ecology of the desert locust. As Sonmiani area though similar in many respects to Pasni, constituted a different type of tract by reason of its coming under the influence of the monsoon, a new station was opened at Ambagh in Lasbela State, with a small staff attached to it. Work was in progress at this station from June 1933.

Study of Old Records.—A great deal of fresh information on locusts in the past was obtained during the year by a perusal of various records of the Baluchistan Agency, kindly lent for study and of the numerous old records in Urdu from the office of the Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State and the Naib Wazir-i-Azam, Mekran. A great deal of information was also extracted from the volumes of the Sind Official Gazette, at Karachi and from the old files of Jaisalmer and Jodhpur States. The data thus obtained is under compilation and ultimately the locust movements

are proposed to be mapped out for purposes of detailed study.

Fruit Industry and Agriculture.—I, Staff :—

Agricultural Officer . . .	A. M. Mustafa, Esquire, B.A. (Oxon.). Dip. Rur. Econ.
Assistant Pomologist . . .	Mr. Zarbakht Khan, B.Sc. (Edin.) C. D. A. (Wye.).
Assistant Entomologist. . .	Mr. Nazir Ahmad Janjua, M. Sc. (Punjab).
Farm Overseer	Mr. Hafizur Rahman Kidwai, M. Sc. (Lucknow).
Agricultural Assistant, Seed and Experimental Farm, Usta Muhammad.	P. C. Verma, B. Sc. (Agri.).

II. *Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta.* (*a*) *Pomology.*—The development of the Station is still in progress and with the limited budget at our disposal, it will take us quite a number of years before we will be able to have the whole Farm properly laid out with experiments on modern scientific lines like similar stations in other parts of India. The work of clearing plots of old and diseased trees and the importation of plants from the United States of America and England was continued. Most of the plants imported last year are doing well. The Farm now possesses a large number of varieties of different fruit.

The work of classification, propagation, selection and distribution of local varieties is also well in hand.

(*b*) *Root Stock Propagation and Investigation.*—Root stocks imported from East Malling Research Station, Kent, England are being vegetatively propagated by stooling and layering for the last two years. So far, under Quetta conditions stooling seems to be more successful. The study of the effect of scion on stock will be taken in hand when sufficient numbers of stocks raised vegetatively are available for budding. So far, almond was used as stock for peach, plum and apricot. This year peach and apricot have also been included in the list of stocks. Their behaviour as compared with almond will be studied.

(*c*) *Maintenance of the fertility of soil.*—Owing to the fact that farm-yard manure is expensive and difficult to get, the cultivation of Shaftal and Barseem is being encouraged in order to maintain the fertility of soil. Due to

severe cold, Barseem was a complete failure while Shaftal gave a good stand.

(*d*) *Market Gardening.*—The work on market gardening is of a subsidiary nature. As soon as the whole station is completely laid out under orchard, this work will be given up. For the present investigations on various varieties of potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables are in progress.

(*e*) *Marketing.*—The question of marketing fruit and vegetables have been receiving the serious attention of the Department. Last year an Exhibition Hall was erected at a convenient place on the Farm for the purpose of selling fruit direct to the consumers. Apart from this, our fruit was advertised in most of the important papers and slides were shown on the screens in the Cinemas. All this proved very successful. The next step is to organise a co-operative fruit growers society. This question is now under consideration and will be taken in hand as soon as possible. Several types of boxes were designed for sending out fruit to distant parts of India and proved quite satifactory. There is still a great scope for improving upon these boxes and the study of this problem is being continued.

III. *Entomological Section.*—A survey of the fruit-pests along with a general collection of the insects of the province started last year has also been carried out this year and tabulated accordingly. For their identification the help of the Imperial Institute of Entomology (British Museum) London, has been sought. Of the specimens so far identified some are new to the Insect World of India, while others are not even in the British Museum Collection.

A new Entomological Laboratory with necessary equipments has been set up at the Fruit Experiment Station. Life-histories of *Hawk-Moth, Black Peach Aphis, Green Peach Aphis,* have been worked out during the year while those of other pests are under investigation.

Spraying experiments to test the comparative usefulness of *Lime-Sulphur Wash, Bordeaux Mixture, Rosin Fish Oil Soap* and *Lead Arsenate* have been carried out. These experiments enable us to gain valuable information which is very essential for use in connection with spray service.

Spray service started last year was conducted in much the same way as usual. Both summer and winter sprays have been tried. With the support of the growers interested, *16,564 fruit trees of 50 gardens in 12 villages* have been treated during the demonstration operations. The machines used are Four Oaks "Bridgewater" Spraying Machines.

A leaflet giving methods of making the most important insecticides has been issued and distributed amongst the Zamindars.

A regular campaign against rat destruction has been carried out throughout the year and about 4,375 holes have been treated with Cyanogas with very good results.

IV. *Fruit Canning and Preserving Research Laboratory.*—A scheme for establishing a "Fruit Canning and Preserving Research Laboratory" was prepared and submitted to the Advisory Board of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research at its meeting in Delhi in February last. The scheme has been approved by the Board and it is hoped that funds will be placed at the disposal of the Agricultural Officer in Baluchistan to start the work as soon as possible. If the scheme is successful it will help to accelerate the development and extension of fruit industry in Baluchistan.

V. *Usta Muhammad Seed and Experiment Station.*—Three hundred acres of land have been acquired at Usta Muhammad in the Nasirabad Sub-Division. The object of this Farm is to raise pure seed and to carry out experiments on agricultural crops like wheat, cotton, sugarcane, oil seeds, etc., etc., in order to help the Zamindars to solve their agricultural problems. Implements and cattle were purchased and the work of developing the Farm has been started.

VI. *Income and Expenditure of the Fruit Experiment Station, Quetta* :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Expenditure	14,151	4	8
Income	3,910	9	0

Taccavis.—Taccavi loans outstanding at the commencement of the year, *i.e.*, on the 1st April 1933, amounted to Rs. 7,29,539 against Rs. 6,21,694 on the 1st April 1932.

Loans amounting to Rs. 1,21,835 as detailed in Appendix VII were given during 1933-34 as against Rs. 1,96,215 during the preceding year. Of the former the sum of Rs. 75,445 was granted for the improvement of land sources of irrigation and Rs. 46,390 for purchase of plough-oxen and seed. Recoveries during the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 1,09,723 including Rs. 16,227 on account of interest. Remissions to the extent of Rs. 5,944 were granted during the year under report. The recovery of instalments aggregating Rs. 75,969 was suspended. The loans outstanding at the close of year amounted to Rs. 7,35,657.

Forests.—There has been no change in the total area of the reserve forests during the year.

The charge of the Division was held by S. Jagat Jit Singh, a Senior Forest Ranger, upto 1st November 1933, and thereafter by Qazi Hafeez-ud-Din. The former proceeded on three months' leave preparatory to retirement The unclassed forests of Zhob and Chagai agencies and Jallo reserve in Nasirabad continued to be supervised and administered by the Political Agents and District Authorities.

Regeneration or Reproduction.—I. *Nature.*—Regeneration from seed throughout the province is slight owing to scanty rainfall and excessive grazing. There was, however, some regeneration in the State forests, but scanty winter rains affected the seedling crop adversely. Reproduction from coppice shoots in reserve forests Popalzai and Lehri is satisfactory.

II. *Artificial Regeneration.*—(*a*) *Irrigated.*—(i) Seeds of various species were sown, cuttings put in and small seedlings picked out in nursery beds for sale and planting during the next year.

(ii) *In Forests.*—Direct sowings of Kikar, Mesquite and Tamarix was done in 8 acres in Gulu Shahr and along Sibi Roads. Planting of 10,744 plants along roads in various forests and in an estimated area of about 20 acres was carried out as under :—

1. Planting in forests . . .	10,300 plants.
2. Planting along roads . . .	444 „
	10,744 „

(*b*) *Dry Afforestation.*—Seed of indigenous species Khanjak and Zaralg was sown under the shade and protection of bushes and by making interrupted trenches and catch water drains along the bare hill side in Central Zarghun, Northern Zarghun, Hazarganji and Chiltan. Bunds for the deposition of silt and collection of rain water were made on an experimental scale. This method of covering bare hill sides with drought resisting bushes and trees will be fixed further during the next year.

In order to improve the general condition and irrigation system of spinneys round Quetta an additional grant of Rs. 600 was sanctioned and the following improvements were carried out :—

Nature of work.	Wood Cock Spinney.	Zangi Lora.	Dhobi Ghat.	Total.
Digging of water course and making *patree.*	47,860 C.Ft.	9,153 C.Ft.	..	57,013 C.Ft.
Reopening and redigging trenches.	53,652 C.Ft.	41,847 C.Ft.	..	95,499 C.Ft.
Digging of trenches for extension of plantation.	..	1·0 Acre	..	1·0 Acre.
Making path . .	1·1 Miles	..	0·9 Miles	2·0 Miles
epairing path . .	..	1·9 Miles	..	1·9 Miles
Repairing outer boundry wall.	..	66 C.Ft.	1,688 C.Ft.	1,754 C.Ft.
Sowing fodder crop .	(*a*) 30 Acres	..	..	30 Acres.

(*a*) Rs. 142-7-6 were spent on the price of seed and wages for sowing 30 acres with fodder crop which was sold for Rs. 2,080 in April 1934.

Wood Cock Spinney had been leased on an annual rent of Rs. 4,000 but the lessee failed to pay instalments according to agreement. The lease was therefore cancelled and the balance of Rs. 1,000 outstanding was written off. From 1st December 1933 the estate is being managed Departmentally. The anticipated amount of revenue from all sources during the next year is over Rs. 7,000 as against Rs. 4,270 average of the last seven years.

The total revenue and expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 22,340 and Rs. 34,972 respectively, against Rs. 25,615 and Rs. 32,368 respectively during the prece-

ding year. The decrease of Rs. 3,275 in revenue is due to decrease in the sale of firewood from Sibi Depot, sale of minor forest produce and the amount of Rs. 1,000 outstanding written off, as mentioned above. The increase of Rs. 2,604 in expenditure is mainly due to the leave salary of Establishment, increase in pay by reduction of emergency cut from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. and additional grant sanctioned for improvements.

The Department worked at a loss of Rs. 12,632 as against Rs. 6,753 in 1932-33.

The total number of offences against Forest Laws reported during the year was 320 against 346 last year.

(1) Injury by fire	1
(2) Unauthorised felling	101
(3) Illicit grazing	215
(4) Other offences	3
Total	320

The number of cases taken into court was 40 against 19 during the preceding year, 7 cases were pending from 1932-33. Out of 47 cases 33 were finally settled leaving 14 pending on 31st March 1934. Convictions were obtained in 23 cases and offenders were punished, including 9 cases in which the offenders were warned by the court and then released and one case was withdrawn owing to the death of offender.

The number of cases compounded under Sections 33 and 34 of the British Baluchistan and Agency Forest Law Regulations of 1912 was 272 as compared with 306 of the previous year.

(1) Unauthorised felling	73
(2) Illicit grazing	199
(3) Other offences	..
	272

The total compensation realised in all cases amounted to Rs. 2,223-8 or Rs. 8-3 per case against Rs. 2,292-14 of the previous year and Rs. 7-8 per case.

Education.—During the year Sheikh Abdus Samad, B.A., B.T., continued to be in charge of the Department as Superintendent of Education in Baluchistan. Education maintained its steady progress, inspite of some counteracting influences. The number of village schools rose from 91 to 94, but that of other schools remained unaltered. The number of scholars in all recognised schools was 8,972 against 8,686 in 1932-33.

The number of private schools was 214 against 171 with 2,964 scholars.

Primary Education.—Total number of primary schools was 94 against 91 with 2,595 scholars against 2,539.

Three new schools were opened at the following villages :—

1. Gangalzai.
2. Chautair.
3. Brahim Khel.

The cantonment schools, whose number continued to be four as usual, worked satisfactorily during the year.

Secondary Education.—The number of secondary schools in the province was the same as in the preceding year, *i.e.*, eleven, but that of the scholars rose from 4,052 to 4,188. The number of local Muhammedans was 767.

Examination Results.—The Matriculation and S. L. C. results were as under :—

	No. appeared.	No. passed.
Sandeman High School . . .	42	26
D. A. V. High School	44	31
Khalsa High School	28	28
Sanatan Dharam High School . .	18	18
Barnes High School, Sibi . . .	10	7
Government High School, Loralai .	6	3
Islamia High School	20	16

203 out of 239 candidates passed the Departmental Middle School Examination.

Female Education.—The number of female institutions remained the same and that of scholars 1,920 against 1,805. The results of the Middle School Examination conducted by the Punjab Education Department for females are not out yet.

European Schools.—The schools are flourishing. The number of scholars therein decreased from 272 to 250.

The Cambridge Examination results are :—

	Grammar School.		Presentation Convent School.	
	No. appeared.	No. passed.	No. appeared.	No. passed.
1. Senior Cambridge . .	8	3	1	1
2. Junior Cambridge . .	3	..	5	1
3. Preliminary Examination .	..	..	2	2

Normal School.—All the nineteen candidates passed.

Scouting.—This continued to be popular. The number of scouts and cubs were as under :—

Scouts	282
Cubs	242

Income and Expenditure.—The income and expenditure for 1932-33 and 1933-34 are shown below :—

Income.

	1932-33. Rs.	1933-34. Rs.
1. Contribution from Municipality .	11,154	10,024
2. Contribution from Cantonment .	300	..
3. Contribution from Local Fund . .	15,773	15,795
4. Contribution from Islamia School towards leave and pension of a Government teacher lent to Islamia School .	77	6
5. Fees	21,841	21,251

Expenditure.

1. Provincial Revenues . . .	3,05,189	3,17,368
2. Municipal Fund	37,014	38,652
3. Local Fund	32,691	35,071
4. Fees	68,260	78,123
5. Subscription and others . . .	46,428	47,684
6. Building grants to non-Government Secondary Schools . . .	20,000	17,050
7. P. W. D. Expenditure on Educational buildings	6,655	8,480
8. Expenditure on buildings from private bodies	36,575	15,486

Local Funds.—The total receipts of the marginally cited Local Funds in Baluchistan amounted to Rs. 4,06,562 against Rs. 4,07,017 in the preceding year while the expenditure was Rs. 4,10,974 against Rs. 3,18,045.

1. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund.
2. Sibi District Bazar Fund.
3. Loralai Bazar Fund.
4. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund.
5. Nushky Town Fund.
6. Bolan Bazar Fund.

Municipal Fund.—The only Municipality in Baluchistan is that of Quetta Town. The number of members of the Municipal Committee during the year under report remained the same as in the preceding year *viz.*, 38 of whom 33 were non-official. Twenty eight meetings were held of which 23 were ordinary and five special. The attendance at these meetings averaged 59·96 per cent. against 64·47 in the preceding year. The income for the year under report amounted to Rs. 6,93,156 and expenditure of Rs. 7,19,702 against Rs. 5,99,408 and Rs. 6,88,311 respectively for the preceding year.

The Municipality paid during the year the 12th and 13th instalments of Rs. 50,000 principal *plus* Rs. 18,315 as interest towards the loan of Rs. 7,50,000 reducing the outstanding balance to Rs. 3,00,000.

Trade.—All goods for export to Afghanistan are checked on arrival at the border by the Afghan Border Examiner with the permits granted by the Afghan Agent, Chaman.

2. There was an increase of about Rs. 4,50,000 in the amount of rebate of Indian Customs duty on goods exported to Afghanistan as compared with the preceding year. This increase was mainly due to increase in duty on goods manufactured in Japan and the considerable amount of sugar imported by the Shirkat Ashami Mali Afghan, Chaman.

3. Two parts of an electric machine reported to be lying in the Customs premises have not so far been removed. The consignment of cement, the property of the Afghan Government, has since been despatched to Afghanistan.

In addition to the above consignment, the following overseas goods were imported by the Shirkat Ashami Mali

Afghan Chaman for the Afghan Government and crossed the Border under the supervision of the Frontier Customs Office :—

112 packages . .	Telephone equipment .	Value £597-14-1
128 packages for Herat.	Complete short wave telegraph and telephone equipment.	£1,922-5-0
1 Chev. Master Phaeton Motor Car . . .		£924-11-0

A statement in regard to overseas goods exported to Afghanistan during the year under report is as under :

Statement showing goods exported to Afghanistan during the year 1933-34.

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Duty.
			Cwt. Qr. lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1	Cloth . . .	14,004	37,564 1 21	24,72,431 12 0	15,95,552 5 0
2	Sugar . . .	36,779	64,867 2 13	3,20,304 9 0	5,57,303 8 0
3	Tea . . .	4,199	3,825 1 25	1,90,925 6 0	1,16,595 6 0
4	Motor Spirits . .	33,251	12,874 0 14	3,07,727 6 0	1,13,600 7 0
5	Kerosine oil . .	20,394	5,055 1 8	28,823 12 0	18,466 13 0
6	Tyres and Tubes .	960	916 1 14	1,01,460 8 0	24,026 6 0
7	Imitation gold and silver thread.	175	219 1 11	51,855 13 0	20,443 13 0
8	Cutlery . . .	83	113 2 25	10,086 10 0	2,986 2 0
9	Earthen and porcelain ware.	212	382 3 3	5,060 9 0	2,291 11 0
10	Soap . . .	7	9 0 11	323 3 0	84 7 0
11	Copper and yellow sheets.	806	2,052 3 12	66,571 11 0	19,969 14 0
12	Stationery	141	520 2 14	7,116 8 0	3,111 10 0
13	Aniline Dyes, Dry .	416	474 1 5	41,381 1 0	3,903 7 0
14	Tin Mirrors and boxes	83	94 3 20	2,967 6 0	796 15 0
15	Cigarettes . .	23	41 0 12	5,117 14 0	7,267 8 0
16	Cycles . . .	5	18 1 0	315 6 0	102 5 0
17	Mentals . . .	1	0 0 18	51 2 0	15 5 0
18	Spoons . . .	3	5 3 0	184 12 0	55 7 0
19	Walking Sticks . .	1	1 3 0	51 0 0	12 12 0
20	Spices . . .	22	15 0 0	264 4 0	109 8 0
21	Glass Ware . .	67	101 1 13	1,343 0 0	331 10 0
22	Sun Goggles . .	7	5 3 12	518 5 0	129 10 0
23	Steel Button . .	3	4 1 19	49 10 0	11 14 0
24	Refined Tin Blocks .	165	56 3 1	19,618 0 0	2,368 3 0
25	Buttons . . .	20	24 1 9	2,140 3 0	644 7 0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Duty.
			Cwt. Qr. lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
26	Needles	34	44 2 0	1,701 15 0	475 3 0
27	Motors and Lorries	35	897 3 16	69,197 15 0	17,299 10 0
28	Spangles	16	22 3 20	1,928 9 0	970 2 0
29	Sewing Machines	9	17 1 24	2,446 1 0	733 15 0
30	Printed mats	2	2 0 0	121 0 0	30 8 0
31	Stoves	3	1 2 0	102 0 0	30 9 0
32	Carriage rubber tyres.	5	10 1 13	504 1 0	100 12 0
33	Toilet Requisites	45	58 0 6	2,192 7 0	787 2 0
34	Clocks	8	6 1 12	179 14 0	89 15 0
35	Alarms	2	2 2 0	154 5 0	77 3 0
36	Windows Glasses	5	13 1 4	116 0 0	29 0 0
37	Toys	3	3 0 10	119 8 0	59 13 0
38	Lubricating oil.	39	30 2 16	282 12 0	48 12 0
39	Quick Silver	2	1 2 10	525 0 0	131 4 0
40	Steel Shovles	16	7 2 0	45 0 0	29 0 0
41	Chemicals	82	155 3 20	2,842 8 0	748 4 0
42	Balls	9	10 3 15	101 8 0	31 8 0
43	Indigo	15	19 3 17	2,275 0 0	227 5 0
44	Iron chains	21	49 3 20	578 6 0	174 8 0
45	Boot Polish	9	22 0 27	816 0 0	291 12 0
46	Iron Circles	200	192 1 22	967 14 0	572 6 0
47	Mouth Organs	13	11 1 0	661 14 0	330 15 0
48	Cassia	235	176 2 3	1,764 3 0	793 14 0
49	Shell oil	2	7 0 0	184 14 0	9 14 0
50	Wooden Combs	9	16 2 0	1,289 14 0	387 0 0
51	Scissors	2	3 2 5	67 6 0	20 4 0
52	Chimneys	1	1 1 0	63 13 0	15 15 0
53	Chinese Blue	1	1 1 0	83 6 0	25 0 0
54	Arms and Ammunition.	3	3 3 15	229 0 0	915 14 0
55	Enamelled Ware	16	25 2 0	584 11 9	169 7 0
56	Red Lead	28	15 0 0	211 6 0	63 6 0
57	Paints and Varnish	1	1 0 25	26 4 0	5 4 0
58	Brass wires	4	10 2 1	315 6 0	94 9 0
59	Spun Silk and Cotton Yarn.	16	40 3 6	4,298 13 0	855 5 0
60	Machinery	38	43 2 7	4,293 12 0	1,174 14 0
61	Long Boots	4	6 0 0	243 6 0	73 0 0
62	Playing Cards	10	15 3 24	616 2 0	408 5 0
63	Hardware	1,311	1,467 1 19	19,372 9 0	5,055 14 0
64	Thimbles	15	17 1 16	1,532 3 0	459 11 0

Serial No.	Description of goods.	No. of packages.	Weight.	Value.	Duty.
			Cwt. Qr. lbs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
65	Hosiery . . .	90	124 1 0	9,031 3 0	2,729 0 0
66	Nails . . .	205	180 2 12	2,417 8 0	258 4 0
67	Padlocks . .	66	84 1 6	2,668 5 0	781 8 0
68	Lamps and lanterns .	144	184 2 5	9,706 3 0	2,893 15 0
69	Glass Beads and marbles.	86	84 2 4	3,247 7 0	1,611 8 0
70	Bulbs, Torches and Cells.	90	135 0 27	7,160 3 0	2,085 7 0
71	Creams (Toilet). .	2	3 2 0	104 11 0	31 7 0
72	Motor Accessories .	24	50 2 15	1,900 3 0	574 2 0
73	Rubber and Canvas shoes.	9	14 0 24	485 11 0	338 12 0
	Total .	1,14,812	1,33,538 0 18	37,96,547 9 0	25,32,285 2 0

Boilers.—One new vertical boiler owned by the Military Authorities was registered, inspected and passed for use during the year 1933-34. The total number of boilers on the list on the 31st March 1934 was therefore 54 against 53 on the same date in the preceding year, the detail being as under :—

In work :—(1)	Owned by the Military Authorities .	23
(2)	Owned by the Quetta Municipality .	3
(3)	Privately owned	15
Not in work	. . . . .	13
	Total .	54

All the boilers in work were duly inspected, internally, hydraulically and under steam, and certificates issued. In several cases the working pressures of the older boilers were reduced appreciably so as to make them safe for working.

The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 1,185 against Rs. 1,190 in the preceding year.

Factories.—There were 16 factories on the list against 17 in the preceding year. All of them complied with the provisions of the Indian Factory Act.

In addition to the above nearly all the petty factories in Baluchistan were also un-officially inspected and the owners advised to adopt the Health, Sanitation and Safety Provisions of the Act.

One fatal and forty-six minor accidents were reported during the year. The fatal accident occurred in the premises of the M. T. Heavy Repair Shops, Quetta, on the 7th June 1933 at 1-00 P.M. when a fitter named Atta Muhammad was crushed while working under a motor car. All the injured persons received first aid and medical assistance and were paid wages for the period of convalescence.

Electricity.—Eight Electric Installations including 3 Cinemas were in operation during the year under report. All these installations were inspected periodically by the Inspector and found to conform with the Indian Electricity Act.

One fatal and two minor accidents due to electric shock, were reported during the year. The fatal accident occurred in Quetta on the 21st June 1933 when a lineman of the Quetta Electric Supply Company named Partab Singh fell from a supply pole in the Kandahari Bazar and fractured his skull. The heirs of the deceased were paid compensation by the Company. In the case of the minor accidents the injured persons were given first aid on the spot and afterwards sent to the Civil Hospital for medical treatment.

The total fees realised in connection with the issue of licenses to electrical contractors and wiremen (and the testing of installations), etc., during the year amounted to Rs. 339-8-0 against Rs. 500 in the preceding year.

Mines and Minerals—(a) Asbestos, chromite and coal.—The Indian Mines Act, 1923, the Regulations and the Rules framed thereunder apply to mines situated in the British and Agency Territories of Baluchistan. They are, however, taken as a guide in the working of coal mines situated in the Kalat State territory.

During the year 3 coal mining leases and 2 licenses to prospect for coal were granted and when the year came to a close the following leases were in force :—

Mineral.	Number of leases.	Area covered.
		Acres.
(*i*) Subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—		
(*a*) Asbestos	1	20
(*b*) Chromite	103	3,303
(*c*) Coal	33	3,665·20

Mineral.	No. of leases.	Area covered.
(*ii*) Not subject to the Indian Mines Act, 1923—		Acres.
(*a*) Coal	13	1,265·80

The output and export of coal and chromite for the year under report and the year preceding are compared in the table appended below :—

Year.	Coal.		Chromite.	
	Tons.	Cwts.	Tons.	Cwts.
(*a*) *Out-put*—				
1932-33	20,041	6	271	0
1933-34	11,898	2	2,702	10
(*b*) *Export*—				
1932-33	19,513	7	1,800	0
1933-34	11,527	10	1,830	0

The supply of labour was sufficient. On an average 350 males were employed daily in the industry. Labour was paid on the contract system based on the quantity of output—their daily wages averaging from Annas 8 to Re. 1 a day.

A sum of Rs. 9,302-14-0 was realised as revenue from mines against Rs. 8,462-1-3 in the previous year.

One serious and one minor accident occurred in coal mines.

The following quantities of explosives were used :—

Mines.	Gelignite.	Detonators.
	lbs.	No.
Chromite . . .	730	1,892
Coal	8½	17
Total .	738½	1,909

Two mines owners used 8 safety lamps in their mines.

Mr. H. K. Chatterji, Junior Inspector of Mines, accompanied by the Sub-Inspector of Mines in Baluchistan, inspected the chromite and coal mines in November 1933. The latter also made his usual inspections.

No Mining Advisory Board exists in Baluchistan.

(*b*) *Natural Petroleum.*—The license to prospect for Natural Petroleum in the Bolan Pass applied for by the

Burmah Oil Company formed the subject of correspondence when the year closed. Consequently the Company did not carry out any operations during the year under report.

(*c*) *Lesser minerals.*—Limestone and clay were extracted in Mekran.

Workmen's Compensation.—A total of 1,422 adults and 54 minors were employed in the various mines and factories in Baluchistan. The total number of accidents was 73 of which 1 which was fatal occurred in the Quetta Electric Supply Company Limited. The remaining 72 accidents were all temporary disablements for which the Quetta Arsenal was responsible for 71 and a colliery for 1.

A total sum of Rs. 2,550-2-0 was paid as compensation.

Judicial.—Civil suits and criminal trials in which the parties are not indigenous to Baluchistan are disposed of by the regular Courts.

Details as regards these cases are given in the appendices XIII and XIV.

Cases in which either or any of the parties belong to a frontier tribe are usually decided by Council of Elders under the Frontier Crimes Regulation (Regulation III of 1901). These do not fall within the purview of this report.

Civil Suits.—The number of regular civil suits instituted during the year under report was 4,501 for 1932. The decrease was in the Sibi and Chagai Districts.

The number of execution applications filed in the regular Courts during the year 1933 was 4,086 against 4,122 in 1932 valued at Rs. 8,87,602 in the aggregate as against Rs. 10,25,821 during the previous year. Realisations amounted to Rs. 1,23,319 or 13·9 per cent. as against Rs. 98,644 or 9·6 per cent. in 1932.

289 Civil Appeals and Revision Applications were instituted during the year 1933 as against 259 in 1932, the main increase being in the Quetta-Pishin and Sibi Districts.

The average duration of Civil appeals and revision applications was 175 days.

Criminal Cases.—The number of criminal cases and appeals instituted increased from 3,800 in 1932 to to 5,434 in 1933. The increase occurred in the Quetta-Pishin and Zhob Districts, the number in the remaining Districts showing a decrease.

The total number of undertrial persons was 7,040 against 5,749 in 1932; of these 2,367 were acquitted or discharged, 4,311 were convicted, 16 died or escaped, and 346 remained under trial at the close of the year. 844 persons were imprisoned and 3,730 were fined. 5 persons were required to furnish security for keeping the peace or to be of good behaviour.

During the year under report two persons were sentenced to death.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 20,309 of which Rs. 15,120 were realised. Sums paid by way of compensation amounted to Rs. 1,195.

Registration.—The total number of documents registered during the year 1933 was 862 against 919 during the year 1932. Out of these, the registration of 3 only was optional. The income from fees and other sources amounted to Rs. 6,530 against 6,395 in the previous year and the expenditure to Rs. 3,079 against 2,247.

2. No new Joint Stock Company was registered during the year 1933-34. The number of Companies, at the end of the year was, therefore the same as in 1932-33, *viz.*, 5.

3. The fees collected under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, amounted to Rs. 44 against 202 in the preceding year.

4. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932, was brought into force with effect from the 1st October 1932. As the general public was not fully conversant with the provisions of the Act and the disabilities resulting from failure to register their firms thereunder no firm applied for registration during the year 1932-33. In the year under report however 29 firms were registered and a sum of Rs. 87 was realized on account of fees.

Jails.—The daily average number of prisoners during the year under report in the Baluchistan Jails was 794·16 against 836·06 in the previous year and seven thousand and nine (7,009) prisoners were received during the year

against seven thousand four hundred and eighty six (7,486) in the previous year.

The following table gives the salient figures for the Jails and Lock-Ups in the various Districts :—

Name of Jail District.	Daily average number of prisoners of all classes.	Dieting cost per head per annum	Daily average number of sick prisoners.	Percentage of daily sick to daily average.
Central Jail, Mach . . .	404·76	44·97	8·79	2·17
District Jail, Quetta . . .	69·74	50·52	1·45	2·08
District Jail,Sibi . . .	100·87	44·65	0·49	0·49
Quetta-Pishin District . .	33·17	88·45	0·87	2·62
Sibi District	57·00	39·77	..	..
Bolan Nushki and Kachhi Railway Dist ict.	1·34	511·19	..	..
Chagai Assistancy . . .	5·00	39·00	..	..
Loralai District	72·57	48·57	0·18	0·25
Zhob District	49·71	41·69	1·42	2·86
Total for 1933 .	794·16	47·77	13·20	1·66
Total for 1932 .	836·06	50·70	12·55	1·50

The expenditure on guard and maintenance was Rs. 1,68,038 against Rs. 1,74,898 the cost per head being Rs. 211·59 against Rs. 209·19 in the previous year.

During the year under report one Kalat State prisoner from the District Jail, Quetta, escaped on the 25th March 1933 while he was being taken in Police custody to the Court. He was subsequently re-captured.

There were two (2) deaths against seven (7) in the previous year. The health of the prisoners was on the whole good.

The discipline of all jails was very good throughout the year.

A small factory is attached to each of the District Jails at Quetta and Sibi. In the former chairs are caned, while in the latter Dasuti Cloth and blankets are made for prisoners' use.

Factories on a large scale are maintained in the Central Jail, Mach. The articles manufactured are Durries (plain, striped, granite pattern, floral and tapestry), Dasuti and Garah Dusters, Niwar of all sorts, thread used in Government offices, silken and cotton materials, cotton ropes, etc. The manufacture of Durries has proved a great success. During the year under report 246 folding canvas chairs were made in the Carpenters' workshop. These were executed according to orders received but owing to the lack of prisoners of the carpenter class it has not been found possible to develop this industry beyond Jail requirements.

An exceptionally good contract for the manufacture of wire netting was secured during the year under report from the M. E. S. The amount realised from this year's contract for labour on this netting upto 31st December 1933 was Rs. 9,288 but the total contract for labour charges to be realized amounted to Rs. 16,440.

The net results achieved are as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) By sale of manufactured articles . . .	14,688
(*b*) Cost of manufactured articles in stock on 31st December 1933	6,321
(*c*) Cost of wire netting (9,288 *minus* 1,125) . .	8,163
(*d*) Outstanding bills	1,505
	30,677

The total outlay on raw materials including all incidental expenses was Rs. 21,938. The balance of raw material in hand on the 31st December 1933, was Rs. 8,024. The gross profit was Rs. 30,677 *minus* Rs. 13,914 (21,938 *minus* 8,024) = Rs. 16,763 or a percentage of 76·41.

Excise.—The number of shops licensed for the retail vend of excisable articles as it stood in 1933-34 is compared below with that in 1932-33 :—

Description.	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Country spirits and country fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Distillery spirits . .	42	42
(*b*) Out-still spirits . . .	..	..
2. Fermented spirits and foreign fermented liquors—		
(*a*) Off the premises . .	27	25
(*b*) On the premises . .	1	1
(*c*) Fermented liquors only on the premises . .	2	2
3. Opium including poppy heads . .	30	30
4. Drugs other than opium—		
(*a*) Bhang and Charas . .	38	38
(*b*) Ganja	35	35

For details see Appendix XVII.

The consumption for 1932-33 and 1933-34 is compared in the following table :—

Description.	1932-33. Imperial gallons.	1933-34. Imperial gallons.
1. Country liquor—		
Distillery spirits	24,057·5	32,247·2
2. Foreign liquors —		
(*a*) Wines	1,662	1,690
(*b*) Spirits (imported) . . .	5,428	5,969
(*c*) Spirits (made in India) . .	54	182
(*d*) Rum (imported) . . .	11	75
(*e*) Rum (made in India) . .	1,834	2,584*
	8,989	10,500
3. Fermented liquors (beer) —		
(*a*) Indian made . . .	1,04,925	85,754
(*b*) Imported	72,248	74,925
Total	1,77,173	1,60,679

*Includes 958 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces and 927 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.

Description.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Seers.	Seers.
4. Opium issued from the Quetta Treasury—		
(*a*) In British Area . . .	515	477
(*b*) In Kalat State . . .	56	50
5. Bhang—		
(*a*) In British Area . . .	763·51	661·16
(*b*) In Kalat State . . .	..	5·00
6. Charas—		
(*a*) In British Area . . .	1,212·74	1,035·31
(*b*) In Kalat State . . .	238·00	291·00
7. Ganja	2·28	1·23

Charas and opium are smuggled from Afghanistan while contraband country liquor and Bhang are procured from the Kalat State. A certain amount of charas is also illicitly imported from the Kalat State. During the year under report the following cases of smuggling were detected :—

Quetta-Pishin—	
Charas	1
Sibi—	
Bhang	2
Country liquor	1

The details of the drugs and liquor so smuggled are :—

	Seers.	Tolas.
Charas from Afghanistan	0	9
Bhang from Kalat State	2	65
Liquor from Kalat State	8 bottles.	

In order to check smuggling of country liquor from the Kalat State distilleries into Baluchistan and Sind the Kalat State have taken security from each distillery contractor in Niabats and in the tribal areas that—

(*a*) they will not manufacture more liquor than is necessary for local requirements.

(*b*) they will not sell liquor at a lower price than that fixed.

(*c*) they will not export liquor into the Government illaqua.

The effect of these measures will be noticed in the report for the year 1934-35.

During the year under report the following cases of illicit possession and sale of excisable articles and illicit cultivation of hemp were detected:—

Quetta-Pishin—	
Illicit possession of Charas	1
Illegal possession and sale of Methylated spirit . .	1
Sibi—	
Illicit possession of country liquor	2
Zhob—	
Illicit cultivation and possession of Bhang . .	2

Three chandu dens were raided at Quetta during the year. 11 persons were arrested. All of them were convicted and sentenced. The evil persists at Quetta but smokers generally evade arrest by restricting their number in smoking dens to two at a time.

One case of illicit distillation in the Quetta Cantonment was detected during the year under report. The man at fault was sent up for trial and sentenced.

The measures taken during the year 1927-28 and 1928-29 in respect of sale of opium and charas as mentioned in the report for the year 1928-29 coupled with the strict watch kept over the movements of smugglers by the Excise Department continued to meet with success in substituting the use of licit for illicit drugs.

There was no change in the rates of duty of opium and hemp drugs or in the selling prices of these drugs. With effect from the 1st April 1933 the selling prices of country liquor were fixed as under :—

	10° under proof.		20° under proof.
	Plain.	Specially spiced.	Plain.
I. All areas except Nasirabad Sub Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Per dram (1/48th of an Imperial gallon)	0 3 6	0 4 0	0 3 3
Per half dram (1/96th of an Imperial gallon)	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 1 9
II. Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil—			
Per dram (1/48th of an Imperial gallon)	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 2 9
Per half dram (1/96th of an Imperial gallon)	0 1 6	0 1 9	0 1 6

The rate of duty on country liquor and Indian-made foreign spirits was revised from 1st April 1933 and the revised rates are as under :—

Country Liquor.	Per Imperial gallon. 10° under Proof.	Per Imperial gallon. 20° under proof.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For consumption in all areas except in the following cases for which rates shall be as shown against each of them :—	6 12 0	6 0 0
(*i*) For consumption in the Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil .	4 5 0	3 14 0
(*ii*) For issue to special permit-holders .	12 2 0	10 0 0
All other sorts of spirits except rectified spirit and denatured spirit of loca manufacture—		
For consumption in all areas . . .	Rs. 17-8-0 per Imperial gallon of the strength of London Proof and the duty to be increased or reduced in proportion as the strength of the spirit exceeds or is less than London Proof.	

The total gross income under excise and opium amounted to Rs. 5,49,493 against Rs. 5.74,178. This is inclusive of Rs. 24,428 realised by book transfer on account of duty on Indian-made foreign liquor (Rosa Rum) imported from the United Provinces and beer and whisky imported from

Punjab during the year under report. The details of income are given in the subjoined statement :—

	1932-33. Rs.	1933-34. Rs.
1. Country liquor	3,26,255	3,04,400
2. Foreign liquors—		
(*a*) Malt liquors . . .	76,222	69,378
(*b*) Spirits and wines . .	47,874	54,071
3. Opium	54,490	52,216
4. Hemp Drugs	69,313	69,304
5. Fines and forfeitures . .	24	124
6. Miscellaneous	..	..
	5,74,178	5,49,493
The gross expenditure was :—		
(*a*) Refunds	143	75
(*b*) Cost price of opium . .	10,492	9,620
(*c*) Other expenses . . .	28,325	27,683
Total .	38,960	37,378
Net income .	5,35,218	5,12,115

The following statistics will be found in Appendices :—

1. Six Imperial Excise forms prescribed by the Government of India.

2. Provincial forms A & B showing the wholesale and retail sale of foreign liquors in Baluchistan.

3. Statement showing the number of convictions for drunkenness.

4. Statement showing the financial results of the New Abkari System introduced in 1909-10.

5. Statement showing the consumption of opium for veterinary uses in Baluchistan.

The evil effects of administering opium to children have been brought to the notice of the people through the Agency of the Revenue and Levy Staff. There seems to be no ground for believing that this vicious practice is prevalent among the local inhabitants and no instance of it came to light during the year 1933-34.

Salt.—During the year under review no change was made in the Salt Administration of the province.

The Revenue from local salt stood at Rs. 10 as compared to Rs. 25 for the last year. No direct expenditure was incurred under this head.

Receipts.—The receipts for the year 1933-34 amounted to Rs. 20,70,621 which show a net increase of Rs. 17,053 as compared with those for the preceding year which were Rs. 20,53,568. The gross increase and decrease under the various heads of Revenue amount to Rs. 1,64,752 and Rs. 1,47,699 respectively. The principal heads of increase are as follows :—

	Rs.
Taxes on Income	40,550
Land Revenue	1,01,727
Jails and Convict Settlements	15,655

The decrease has mostly occurred under the following heads :—

	Rs.
Excise	35,999
Stamps	48,335
Forest	3,275
Works for which capital accounts are kept	10,047
Works for which no capital accounts are kept	7,161
Administration of Justice	33,273
Education	4,367

The main sources of income were Taxes on Income, Land Revenue, Excise and Stamps which contributed 10·6, 41·3, 26·0 and 6·5 per cent. respectively, of the total revenue.

The expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 95,28,906 (*vide* details attached) against Rs. 91,55,846 for the preceding year thus showing an increase of Rs. 3,73,060. This increase is spread over the various heads of account, chiefly the following :—

	Rs.
Land Revenue	49,252
Political	62,256
Medical and Public Health (Non-Voted)	12,207
Irrigation (Non-Voted)	31,705
Interest on Ordinary Debt	1,27,847
Civil Works (Voted)	2,27,114

On the increase side the noticeable items are :—

	Rs.
Jails, and convict settlements (Voted) . .	19,924
Medical and Public Health (Voted) . . .	31,133
Irrigation (Voted)	17,476
Interest on Other Obligations	29,738
Frontier Watch and Ward—Works . . .	53,913
Census	16,503

The figures under certain heads especially Civil Works, Irrigation, Jails and Convict Settlements, Political, Frontier Watch and Ward, Medical and Public Health and Interest on Other Obligations will undergo a considerable change after the Exchange Accounts for March (Final) have been amalgamated by the Accountant General, Central Revenues, and final accounts prepared.

The following table shows the principal heads of expenditure together with the percentage of the total represented by each :—

1. Land Revenue	3·8
2. General Administration	1·2
3. Jails and Convict Settlements (Voted). . .	1·7
4. Police (Voted)	11·9
5. Political	14·6
6. Frontier Watch and Ward	26·1
7. Education	3·5
8. Medical and Public Health (Voted) . . .	2·7
9. Miscellaneous (Non-Voted)	2·5
10. Irrigation (Non-Voted)	1·8
11. Irrigation (Voted)	1·9
12. Interest on Ordinary Debts	4·4
13. Frontier Watch and Ward—Works . . .	9·7
14. Civil Works (Voted)	8·5
15. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions, etc. (Voted)	1·4

Veterinary.—The Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Civil Veterinary Department was on tour for 106 days during the year under report. During this period he visited all the Veterinary Dispensaries and stallions stands in the Province. He acted as a member of the Judging Committee at the Sibi Horse Show and supervised the work of the Cattle Show held at Sibi in February 1934. No Horse Show was held at Quetta during the year under report.

There were 10 Dispensaries working at the close of the year 1932-33 and the number was the same at the end of the year under report.

The total number of cases treated was 28,404 against 27,144 in the preceding year—an increase of 1,260. In addition to this the owners of 6,284 animals which could not be brought to the Dispensaries were supplied with medicines and necessary instructions. 262 castrations were performed during the year against 216 in the previous year.

The number of villages visited by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons was 273 against 296 in the preceding year. During these tours they treated 35,958 animals for contagious and 884 for non-contagious diseases, besides performing 26 castrations and 3,373 inoculations. Corresponding figures for the previous year were 31,353 for contagious diseases, 1,013 for non-contagious, 54 castrations and 4,870 inoculations.

There were 42,637 seizures and 7,286 deaths from contagious diseases during the year against 31,353 seizures and 2,979 deaths in the previous year.

Horse and Cattle Show.—Only one Horse and Cattle Show was held at Sibi in February 1934. In the Horse Show 522 animals were exhibited against 681 in the previous year. The Show proved a great success. The young stock exhibited this year was very promising and nearly most of the prize-winners were the produce of our Provincial Stallions—especially Count Palatine and Foreign Legion, Thoroughbred English.

Horse Breeding Operations.—The number of the Stallions (10) remained the same in the last year.

The total number of mares covered during the year was 422 against 355 in the preceding year.

The total expenditure of the Department was Rs. 63,356 against Rs. 61,962 in the previous year.

Medical.—The appointment of Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan was held by Bt. Colonel H. Hay Thorburn, C.I.E., M.B., I.M.S., from the 1st January to the 12th February 1933, by Major J. Rodger I.M.S., from the 13th February to the afternoon

of the 21st February 1933 and by Lieut.-Colonel F. Stevenson M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., from the afternoon of the 21st February 1933 to the 31st December 1933.

The total number of hospitals and dispensaries working during the year was 49, the same as in the previous year. The classification of the dispensaries is as follows:

	Rural.	Urban.
1. Government	1	30
2. State Special	1	1
3. Local Fund	1	..
4. Private Aided (Dufferin)	1	2
5. Private Non-Aided	..	4
6. Railway	1	7
Total	5	44

The Railway Dispensaries which were previously supervised by the Residency Surgeon and Chief Medical Officer in Baluchistan were taken over by the North Western Railway Department on the 1st of March 1933.

The report on the working of the Medical Institutions in the Province shows a decrease of 35,877 in the number of all classes of patients.

The Church Mission Society Hospitals continued to do excellent work. Their popularity is apparent from the numbers attending which continue to increase.

Anti-rabic treatment was given to 27 patients as against 12 in the previous year—one patient died of rabies after the full course of treatment. No case of rabies was reported amongst the remainder.

The total number of operations performed was 15,351.

There were 66 cases of small-pox (of which 9 proved fatal), a decrease of 28 cases as compared with 1932. The number of persons vaccinated was 52,560 as against 52,540 in the previous year.

The Laboratory attached to the Civil Hospital, Quetta continued to perform very valuable service.

In the X-Ray Department 1,125 Skiagrams were taken as against 1,059 in 1932—144 patients entailing 734 sittings, received X-Ray and electric treatment.

No epidemic occurred during the year under report.

Police.—The strength and cost of the Police was as under :—

	1932.		1933.	
	Actual strength.	Cost.	Actual strength.	Cost.
		Rs.		Rs.
Quetta-Pishin District including Nushki; Bolan and Sibi.	1,610	7,90,560	1,616	8,19,940
Zhob-Loralai . . .	707	2,99,795	707	3,56,220
Total .	2,317	10,90,355	2,323	11,76,160

The increase of Rs. 85,805 in expenditure is chiefly due to the inclusion of fluctuating charges of the Zhob-Loralai Police Force, which were not included in previous years, and to the partial re-armament of the Quetta-Pishin Police Force.

Additional Police.—The number of additional Police employed during the year was 28 against 20 in the preceding year.

Crimes.—The number of cognizable cases of all kinds dealt with during the year was 4,672 against 3,540 in the previous year. The distribution of these cases by districts was as follows :—

District.	1932.	1933.	Class VI 1933.
Quetta-Pishin	3,093	4,109	3,510
Sibi	112	130	46
Loralai	138	84	46
Zhob	106	230	158
Kalat (Bolan)	71	87	17
Chagai	20	32	11
Total .	3,540	4,672	3,788

Eliminating 3,788 cases in class VI (petty offences and Public Nuisance) the number of cognizable cases in classes IV (offences under the Indian Penal Code) totalled 884 against 997 in the previous year.

The subjoined table gives the result of the Police working during the year under report :—

District.	Cases.			Persons.			Property.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Arrested.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Stolen.	Recovered.	Percentage.
Quetta-Pishin.	4,109	3,497	85	4,043	3,594	89	67,676	15,897	23
Sibi . .	130	58	44	161	92	57	3,646	1,217	33
Zhob-Loralai .	314	231	73	262	236	90	3,300	1,596	49
Kalat (Bolan).	87	34	39	111	66	59	2,051	584	28
Chagai . .	32	19	59	31	20	65	1,113	436	39
1933 .	4,672	3,839	82	4,608	4,008	87	77,786	19,730	25
1932 .	3,540	2,677	75	3,399	2,788	82	80,243	28,568	35

Health.—The total number of men admitted into hospitals during the course of the year was 1,701 against 1,325 in the previous year a daily average of 4·66.

Resignations.—The percentage of resignations accepted was ·55 against ·69 in the previous year.

Punishments.—The number of men punished judicially and departmentally was 1 and 119 against 2 and 94 in the previous year. The number of men dismissed was 10 against 9 in the previous year.

Rewards.—Rewards aggregating Rs. 400 were paid to 27 men during the year.

Denomination.—The percentage of Hindus (including Sikhs) and Muhammadans employed in the force was 16 and 84 against 17 and 83 in the previous year.

Education.—Literacy in the force was 22 per cent. as compared to 23 per cent. in the previous year.

Shortage of officers and men.—The number of vacancies among Head Constables and Constables at the beginning of the year was 7 and 8 respectively.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct and discipline of the force was satisfactory.

Recruiting.—As in the past no difficulty was experienced in recruiting.

Employment of Muhammadans.—The percentage of Muhammadans employed in Ministerial appointments, both English and Vernacular, during the year 1933-34 as compared with the preceding year was 72·61 against 73·51 in the lower ranks; 68·31 against 70·16 in appointments of Vernacular Assistants I and II on pay varying from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120; 48·37 against 44·12 in appointments of Junior Assistants I and II including Sub-Treasurers and Sub-Treasury Accountants on pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 120; 32·79 against 30·51 in appointments of Senior Assistants on pay varying from Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 and 43·48 against 52·17 in appointments of Superintendents on pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 350

Income-tax.—A comprehensive statement showing details of income-tax in Baluchistan is appended to this report *vide* Appendix XXX.

PART III.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT IN RESPECT OF PUBLIC WORKS, 1933-34.

I.—Administration.

Excluding Railway Works generally and Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil, the Administration of all Public Works including other irrigation in the Province is under the control of the Chief Engineer, Western Command, Army in India, who also performs the duties of the Secretary in the Public Works Department to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. The charge was held during the year by Colonel E. F. S. Dawson, M.C., upto December 1933 and by Brigadier C. H. Haswell, C.I.E., onwards

II.—Buildings and Roads.

(*i*) *Executive.*—All works in connection with buildings and roads are carried out by the Military Engineering Services under the Chief Engineer, except in a few outlying areas where the work is executed by Political Officers. Works on the few buildings occupied by the Irrigation and Political Departments and all Public Works Department works in the Nasirabad area are entrusted to the Irrigation Department in Baluchistan.

Departmental charges on works carried out by the Military Engineering Services and Irrigation Department are credited to them at the rate of 21½ per cent. for Establishment and 1½ per cent. for Tools and Plant. Audit charges are levied at the rates of 1½ per cent. and 1 per cent. for works carried out through the Military Engineering Services and the Irrigation Departments respectively.

(*ii*) *Civil Works 41 and XXX Revenues.*—(a). The revenue realized amounted to Rs. 44,658 to the end of March 1934 preliminary (figures for March final and supplementary are not yet known), as compared with Rs. 44,872 for the previous year.

(b) The following projects were under execution during the year :—

	Rs.
(1) Roads and buildings, Nasirabad Colonization—	
(*i*) Construction of Tahsil buildings at Usta Muhammad—	
Expenditure during 1933-34	29,412
Expenditure to end of 1933-34	41,412
Work completed.	
(*ii*) Construction, additions and alterations to civil buildings at Jhatpat and Jacobabad including water supply at Jhatpat—	
Cost	22,876
Works completed.	
(*iii*) Purchase of special road making machinery—	
Cost	34,000
Expenditure during 1933-34	3,261 (Approximately).
Expenditure to end of 1933-34	31,331 (Approximately).
(*iv*) Construction of feeder roads (approximately 300 miles)—	
Cost	1,28,107
Expenditure during 1933-34	43,374 (Approximately).
Expenditure to end of 1933-34	52,696 (Approximately).
Work was in progress.	
A sum of Rs. 1,526 was spent in maintenance of the completed section of the road.	
(2) Improvements to water supply at Sibi—	
Laying a new 8″ water supply main from Nari Gorge to Sibi Reservoir— Work completed at a cost of Rs. 1,14,524.	

(*c*) The following works have been carried out in connection with the flood damages of 1932.

(i) Completion of married quarters Police Lines at Sibi at a cost of Rs. 74,830.

(ii) Reconstruction of Military Engineering Services office and Establishment quarters at Sibi completed at a cost of Rs. 15,011.

(iii) Reconstruction of buildings at Killa Saifulla to the extent of Rs. 34,692.

Work is still in progress.

(*d*) A small pumping set was erected at the Head Well of Barnes Karez, Quetta, and a surface lined channel made at a cost of Rs. 14,000 approximately to ensure a supply of water for the Residency and Civil gardens.

(*e*) The table in Appendix "A" indicates (for the previous and the current year) the capital values of the buildings, water supply and electrical installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance including operation of installations.

(*iii*) *29-A—Frontier Watch and Ward.*—(*a*) Due to acute financial stringency no new Major Works were executed. An expenditure of Rs. 973 was incurred on the reconstruction of a militia post at Gulkach during 1933-34, bringing the total completion cost to Rs. 70,401.

(*b*) The table in Appendix "B" furnishes information regarding Minor Works and maintenance of buildings.

(*c*) The expenditure on maintenance of roads is divided between the Heads 29-A and 8—Military Engineering Services. The grants excluding funds for flood damages (minor works and maintenance) were Rs. 5,39,132 as against Rs. 5,27,500 in the previous year under 29-A and the grant under 8—Military Engineering Services remained at Rs. 3,00.000. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,11,096* including expenditure on flood damages† under 29-A and Rs. 3,05.473 under 8—Military Engineering Services. Further Rs. 1,78,902* was spent on Road improvements, these funds being received from the special funds of the Road development account.

The control over roads is vested in the local Road Board which comprise of the following:—

(1) The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan.

(2) The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command.

(3) The Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan.

(4) The Chief Engineer, Western Command and Secretary to the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

A List of roads maintained is given in Appendix "6"

*Figures exclude March final and supplementary.
†Rs. 1,37,000.

(*d*) The more important improvements carried out during the year were :—

	Rs.
(*i*) Bituminous surfacing, cutting dangerous corners, constructing culverts, and widening in certain places, Quetta-Chaman road	1,54,500
(*ii*) Realignment and improvements to Zhob valley road	9,800
(*iii*) Widening road at blind corners and construction of culvert, Saranan-Spiraragha road	11,350
(*iv*) Improving ascent from Chaman by widening corners and construction of a pack track from Khojak pass to Tobina (Tobina plateau)	11,130
(*v*) Continuing Bituminous surface for 2 miles Hanna valley, Quetta-Urak Road	10,700
(*vi*) Bituminous surfacing of Quetta-Mastung Road	77,306
(*vii*) Restoring flood damages 1932 and Bituminous surfacing of Quetta-Sibi Road	1,13,557
(*viii*) Surfacing with an asphalt Macadam mat 2¾ miles of Quetta-Sibi Road	22,000
(*ix*) Diverting and realignment of certain portions of Fort Sandeman-Gulkach Road	11,160
(*x*) Constructing culvert 10′ Span and crated causeways and dip and widening Zhob Road	11,483
(*xi*) Improvements to Fort Sandeman-Moghulkot Road	8,149
(*xii*) Constructing Shaighaloo Sharan Jagezai Road, and constructing road from Sambaza road to Shaigaloo road	17,650
(*xiii*) Improvements upto pack track standard as far as the Zhob Boundary Dhanasar Road (Fort Sandeman-Dhanasar Road). (In progress)	15,000
(*xiv*) Widening and Bitumastic surfacing, etc., Loralai-Harnai road	58,300
(*xv*) Constructing culverts, improving corners, retaining walls, widening and improving Killa Saifulla Road	24,573
(*xvi*) Providing side drains, culverts, retaining walls, and constructing crated causeways on Dera Ghazi Khan Road	16,559
(*xvii*) Constructing guide bund, providing crated causeways and improving Spera Ragha Road	14,655
(*xviii*) Provision of snow drifts measures on Zhob road between Churmian and Hindubagh	2,600
(*xix*) Improving formation width and improving corners between Killa Saifulla and Akhtarzai	4,400
(*xx*) Renewing a tube culvert and reconstructing retaining wall washed away by floods	3,650
(*xxi*) Realignment done to Zhob river increasing formation width and improving corners over the Surkach Kotal Shaigaloo road	5,500
(*xxii*) Provision of Army Track on Nasai-Murgha Faqirzai Road and increasing formation width and improving corners in hill section	8,000
(*xxiii*) Extension and rebuilding of culverts on Loralai Fort Sandeman Road	6,893
(*xxiv*) Constructing crated walls and bunds on Smallen Ziarat Road	1,790
(*xxv*) Reconstructing culvert, making improvements and widening Fort Sandeman-Zarrah Road	15,375

III.—Irrigation.

1. *Executive.*—Irrigation works, except in the Nasirabad Tahsil, are carried out by the Provincial Irrigation Department. Administrative control is exercised by the

Secretary, Public Works Department and the Superintending Engineer, Civil Works and Irrigation, and executive control by the Assistant Executive Engineer, who holds charge of the whole of Baluchistan.

2. *Non-productive Irrigation works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.—Heads "XIII" and "16".*—(*a*) The length of open canals was the same as in the previous year *viz.*, 80·5 miles (9 miles main canals and 71·5 miles distributaries). In addition a total length of 12·6 miles of concrete lined water course channels (*viz.*, Zandra, ·44 miles, Nushki 2·72 miles and Siliaza 9·44 miles) was maintained during the year.

	Main lines. Miles.	Distributaries. Miles.	Total. Miles.
Nari	2½	12	14·5
Khushdil Khan	1½	26	27·5
Shebo Feeder	..	14·5	14·5
Shebo	5	19	24·0
Total	9	71·5	80·5

(*b*) The capital outlay up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 35,73,934 approximately. The net expenditure during the year was Rs. 22,588 which was incurred mainly on improvements to the Pishin Canals

A sum of Rs. 3,14,244 representing the value of obsolete and abandoned works was written off from the capital cost of the Pishin canals. with the approval of the Government of India.

(*c*) *Rabi 1932-33 and Kharif 1933.*—The seasons were moderate for agricultural operations both in Pishin and Nari canals, and the total annual rainfall was less than last year. In the Nari canals area there were heavy rains during July and August 1933, which damaged the canals.

(*d*) The annexed table indicates the area irrigated :—

Particulars.	Areas of 3 years ending		During	
	1929-30.	1932-33.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Pishin Canals	2,788*	4,583	4,641	4,533
Nari Canals	19,619	16,847	16,367	16,356
Total	22,407	21,430	21,008	20,889

* No cultivation was done under Shebo canals from 1926-27 to 1929-30.

(*e*) The annexed table indicates the areas in acres of the principal crops irrigated.

Particulars.	Rabi 1932-33. Kharif 1933.		Rabi 1931-32. Kharif 1932.		+ Increase —Decrease.	
	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.	Pishin Canals.	Nari Canals.
Rabi crops.						
Wheat	3,477	9,755	3,787	9,418	—310	+337
Barley	381	74	322	48	+59	+26
Miscellaneous	..	256	..	304	...	—48
Total Rabi	3,858	10,085	4,109	9,770	—251	+315
Kharif Crops.						
Til	..	6,271	..	..	..	—326
Lucerne	32		22	..	+10	
Palezat	535		392	..	+143	
Indian corn	..		..	4,602	..	
Miscellaneous	10		10	126	..	
Sabz Khurda	98		108	..	—10	
Cotton	..		..	..	..	
Chetri Miscellaneous	..		..	1,869	..	
Total Kharif	675	6,271	532	6,597	+143	—326
Total for the year	4,533	16,356	4,641	16,367	—108	—11

(*f*) The area on which irrigation charges were remitted was 6,819 acres, as compared with 7,922 acres in 1932-33. Of this 1,229 acres are on account of permanent Muaffi, in Kurk village in the Nari canals. The area of crops which actually failed either wholly or partially, therefore, amounted to 5,590 acres or 27 per cent. of the area sown, as compared with 31·8 per cent. in 1932-33. This was mainly due to inefficient cultivators, and very extravagant use of water.

(*g*) The annexed table indicates the working expenses and revenue receipts based on the kharif season of 1933 and the rabi season of 1932-33.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years ending		During the year	
	1929-30.	1932-33.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Gross Receipts	68,924	43,454	37,860	58,400
Working Expenses . . .	40,444	62,993	95,035	81,900
Net revenue .	28,479	—13,185	—57,175	—23,500
Percentage on Capital outlay.	·86	—·36	—1·61	—·6

The increase in working expenses is due to the distribution of establishment charges, which is based on rules issued in 1920. Conditions have since changed almost entirely and the major portion of these charges should be debited to miscellaneous non-capital works The question is under investigation and the position will be regularized with effect from 1st April 1934.

The gross receipts per acre matured amounted to Rs. 4·1.

Nothing has been collected from Rs. 1,625-4-2 which remained unrealized on Khushdil Khan system during 1931-32. In addition to this Rs. 30,573-6-10 remains unrealized from the receipts under report, *viz.*. Rs. 22,699-3-7 from Pishin Canals and Rs. 7,874-3-3 from the Nari Canals.

(*h*) The annexed table indicates the rates of expenditure per acre irrigated.

Particulars.	Area irrigated average of 1931-32 to 1933-34.	Maintenance and Repairs including extensions and improvements inclusive of establishment.		Establishment charges.	
		Average of 3 years 1931-32 to 1933-34.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Average of 3 years 1931-32 to 1933-34.	Rate per acre irrigated.
Unproductive works.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Pishin Canals .	4,708	57,786	12·2	15,795	3·3
Nari Canals . .	16,261	17,410	1·0	5,308	·3

(*i*) The estimated value of the crops matured amounted to Rs. 3,59,479 against Rs. 2,77,502 in the previous year, which after paying canal and land revenue amounting to Rs. 95,044 leaves a sum of Rs. 2,64,435 for the agriculturists. The details of produce per canal are given below :—

Name of Canal.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Pishin canals	77,444	1,36,467	
Nari canals	2,00,058	2,23,012	
Total .	2,77,502	3,59,479	
Revenue paid	66,758	*95,044	*Includes Land Revenue Rs. 40,061.
Net for the Zamindars	2,10,744	2,64,435	

3. *Non-productive works for which neither capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept. Heads "XIV" and "15".* (*a*) *Major Works.*—A portion of the Quetta storm water drainage and embankment project was completed at a cost of Rs. 26,450. The work consisted of the following :—

(i) A diversion cut along the conservancy Tram Line to prevent the Habib floods from overflowing Islamabad.

(ii) Dismantling and rebuilding tram line bridge Zonkiram road bridge, Stanyon's Bridge, Mission Road Bridge, to provide sufficient water way for the floods.

The remaining works, *viz.*, (i) Deepening of Habib and Durrani Nullahs (ii) Reconstruction of bridges (iii) New Diversion cuts, will be carried out during the year 1934-35.

(*b*) The expenditure on minor works amounted to Rs. 31,315. Establishment and other charges, including maintenance, amounted to Rs. 50,500 approximately.

The important minor works carried out consisted of the following :—

(1) Constructing R. C. Acqueducts on Duki water course (Loralai District), at a cost of Rs. 16,400.

(2) Installation of Persian wheels in Khushkaba lands at Murgha Kibzai (Zhob District) at a cost of Rs. 5,100.

(3) Investigations of Irrigation Schemes.

(4) Various improvements to Irrigation channels at Nushki and Fort Sandeman.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 3,750 was realized from Major Head XIV—Revenue, Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept.

The following Irrigation Schemes constructed by this Department were maintained during the year at the cost noted against each :—

Serial No.	Name of Work.	Capital cost to date.	Date of completion.	Maintenance and Repairs charges during 1933-34.	Revenue Receipts.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.		
1	Surkhab Perennial Irrigation Project.	60,514	March 1931	1,956	Fixed Revenue permanent settlement Rs. 2,183 realised during 1933-34.	Approximately half of the water supply is used for Pishin for Government gardens and general purposes for which we receive no revenue.
2	Khaisar River Perennial Irrigation Scheme at Nushki.	33,364	March 1929	688	Rs. 5,000 approximately.	Receipts calculated from Cultivation figures. Correct amount of Receipts still awaited from Revenue Department.
3	Constructing water course at Zandra.	7,866	1927	157	Permanent Settlement. Fixed Revenue Rs. 600.	
	Driving steel piles across Zandra Tangi.	2,710	March 1930.			
	Total	10,576				

Serial No.	Name of Work.	Capital cost to date.	Date of completion.	Maintenance and repairs charges during 1933-34.	Revenue Receipts.	Remarks.
		Rs.		Rs.		
4	Mana Reservoir Scheme . .	13,364	1916-17.			
	Improvements to Mana Dam .	4,157	March 1931.			
	Fixing 4 barrel shaped couplings on Mana Dam.	117	March 1933 .	748	Permanent Settlement. Fixed Revenue Rs. 500.	
	Total .	17,638				
5	Constructing R. C. Acqueducts in Duki water course.	16,383	March 1934 .	..	....	Completed in March 1934.
6	Improving Siliaza Perennial supply for Fort Sandeman and Opozai by means of a concrete lined channel.	1,10,285	March 1932 .	4,477	Rs. 2,000 from Fort Sandeman Gardens. Receipts from Zamindars still awaited from Revenue Department.	

4. The following works were carried out by the Irrigation Department from other than the Baluchistan Irrigation Budget Funds :—

(1) Maintenance and distribution of water from the Lehri Khanwah, for Kalat State.

(2) Maintenance of Barnes Karez in Quetta for the Civil Department.

(3) Maintenance of Pishin water course for the Civil Department.

(4) 41—Civil Works Central :—

(*i*) Remodelling and fitting pumps, Barnes Karez, Quetta.

(*ii*) Roads and buildings Nasirabad Colonization.

(*a*) Construction, additions and alterations to Civil buildings at Jhatpat and Jacobabad including water supply at Jhatpat.

(*b*) Construction of Tahsil buildings at Usta Muhammad.

(*c*) Construction of feeder roads.

(*d*) Purchase of road making machinery.

(*iii*) Maintenance of buildings in Nasirabad area.

(5) Lloyd Barrage Works in the Nasirabad Tahsil, Baluchistan, consisting of sub-rectangulation and construction of water courses on behalf of Sind Irrigation Department.

5. *Irrigation in the Nasirabad Tahsil.*—In this area, the work is carried out by the Sind Irrigation Department and water is supplied through distributaries ex. the Desert and Begari Canals.

Desert Canals.

New Cut Desert Canal.—The new head to Desert Canal was opened on the 3rd June 1933 with a gauge reading of 8·5 feet at Sarhad. It worked solely for feeding the Adiowah System. There was no erosion at the mouth until the 3rd week of August. The channel then began to silt up and ultimately ceased to flow on the 10th September 1933 when the gauge at Sarhad was still 10·3 feet. The channel has silted in about 4 feet depth at the Head.

Old Head Desert Canal.—The canal was opened on 1st June 1933 with a gauge reading of 7·9 feet at Sarhad. It was fed from bye-river as in last year and had a good supply in June, July and August. In the first week of September, however, the supply began to fail due to the bye-river silting up at the head and it completely went down by the 12th September. The sudden cut off of water supply did cause some apprehension, but as the Zamindars had taken advantage of the early supply, the loss was not so great.

The cultivation on the whole, has been good. The canal had its F.S.L. of 9 feet for 10 days as against 30 days during the last year. This was due to a cut off at the head as the side trimming done in the working season allowed full supply *discharge* to be drawn at a lower gauge reading.

No karia rotations were enforced this year.

The Jowar crop along the tail of Uch Rajwah was damaged to a considerable extent by "Tid" insects. The loss was, however repaired by the waiving of "Bandash" on rice cultivation temporarily for one year.

Begari Canals.

General.—The present Begari Head on the whole worked well. At the end of the season when there was sudden drop in the river a silt bar was formed at the head of the Feeder Channel which was removed with the help of boats and thus sufficient water was made available to meet requirements.

The position of the river with regard to the Feeder Channel has altered this year and the river has moved further away increasing the kacha and the length of the Feeder Channel.

The Canal was opened on the 10th June 1933 and closed on 15th October 1933. The maximum gauge allowed in the canal was 12 feet which gave a discharge of 8,213 cusecs. No trouble of high level at the tail was felt this year. The water supply, except in September and October was good throughout the season.

There was heavy rains during the abkalani throughout the whole of the Division.

Rotations.—As the supply in the Begari was adequate no rotations were operated excepting in its tail portions (Lower Begari).

Crops.—The cultivation, except for a small late grown patches which could not mature due to the sudden silting of New Cut has been satisfactory.

Khirtar Canal Ex. Lloyd Barrage System.

1. There was an outbreak of black headed cricket known as "Tid" from May to middle of July and hence kharif cultivation had to be started very late this year. There was very heavy rainfall in August and this helped to a great extent to increase the area under kharif. Every effort was made this year to induce Zamindars tc start early rabi so that the crops could mature in time and thus the future kharif operations could be statrted in time. In rabi however, there was an unusual cold spell with the result that some damage was caused to leguminous crop and oil-seeds. It has also retarded the growth of wheat to a certain extent.

2. This year cross regulators were built on Edan and Sirwah at the crossing of Nurpur Distributary and the Begari surplus water was thus passed below without much trouble.

3. Full discharge was taken in all the channels this year and there was no deficiency of water at the tails. There was only one breach in Khirtar Branch during kharif season at R. D. 12,000 which was immediately closed.

4. As the distributaries have not attained their final section, water level in some portions is below Full Supply Level. Modules have been constructed and it was found necessary to give temporary extra outlets in case of those modules which were not working satisfactorily owing to low water level. It is proposed to construct head walls to maintain Full Supply Level in the distributaries and minors and thus do away with the necessity of granting extra outlets.

5. Advantage was taken of the fact that the Government Land in Nasirabad Tahsil was not disposed off by the Baluchistan Authorities during the year, to give in some water outside the Flood Protective Bund to Government Land.

6. In order to have proper control over water supply, bridge at R.D. 62,000 of D. Tail Khirtar has been converted into a regulator.

7. As last year very great trouble was experienced in draining off flood water, collected in valley at R.D. 2,05,000 which was a source of great danger to bund, a channel 30 feet wide and 3 miles long was cut in the Kabula ridge to drain off this water. As the Flood Protective Bund, which was scoured in the year 1932, was not repaired, owing to the contractor having failed to carry out the work, very great anxiety was caused but with proper precautions and the help of all the staff, the damaged bund was protected from any further danger.

8. Dabo, Ladave and Beer Minor did not flow this year as these command only Government land which has not been disposed of as yet. Also Government land on Mithri Distributary Ghari Minor and Gandakha Authorities during the year and hence these distributaries did not run at Full Supply Level. Some Kabuli area commanded by the tails of Ladave and Beer Minors got supply direct from Bagh Branch through temporary outlets.

9. The canal was closed for a week during the month of December 1933. Petty repairs to Heads of Distributaries and Minors were carried out.

10. The work of subrectangulation and construction of water courses in the area of Nasirabad Tahsil, Baluchistan, which is commanded by the Khirtar canal was continued by the Baluchistan Irrigation Department.

The total works outlay to end of March 1934 on subrectangulation and water courses was Rs. 52,952 and Rs. 2,68,387 respectively of which Rs. 3,151 and Rs. 45,889 were spent during the year under report. The works are still in progress and will be completed during 1934-35.

IV.—North-Western Railway Quetta Division, Administration Report.

General.—The route mileage is 709·24 miles Broad Gauge and 173·84 miles Narrow Gauge.

Permanent Way.—The undernoted Permanent Way renewals were carried out during the year under reference :—

Through Track Renewals.

	Miles.
(*a*) Rails and sleepers Renewals—	
Sibi to Bostan, *via* Harnai	0·50
(*b*) Single rail Renewals—	
Sibi-Quetta-Chaman Section	1·20
(*c*) *Special rail renewals*—	
Spezand-Nushki Section	3·50
(*d*) Sleeper Renewals—	
Sibi-Quetta-Chaman Section	3·03
Sibi-Bostan, *via* Harnai	1·69

Yard Renewals.

(*a*) Replacement of iron rails in station yards at Sibi, Chidarzai, Quetta, Syed Hamid, Gulistan, Sanzala, Tanduri, Baberkachh, Kuchali, Dalujal, Shahrigh, Harnai and 1st loop of Nari Yard	2·99
(*b*) Renewal of sleepers in the station yards at Kolpur, Chaman, Spezand and Bostan . . .	0·84

Renewal of Points and Xings.

(*a*) *Jhatpat.*—Complete track renewals of points No. 23rd running line.

Khost.—Complete track renewals of points No. 5-second loop.

Kachh.—Complete track renewals of points No. 1 slip points.

Harnai.—Complete track renewals of points No. 1-Second loop.

Jhatpat.—Rail renewals of points No. 3, Down facing main line running for 3rd line.

Bostan.—Sleeper renewals of Loco. and Traffic points No. 35.

Improvements in operation and service.—(*a*) Important works completed during the year 1933-34. List attached.

(*b*) Works nearing completion by end of 1933-34. List attached.

Flood Damages.—The whole of this Division suffered severely from floods during the year in question. The estimated cost of the damages is Rs. 1·50 lakhs. The damages occurred mostly on the Sind-Pishin Section and Khanai Fort Sandeman Section.

Sind-Pishin Section.

The following more important damages were caused by floods on this section :—

5th April 1933.—In consequence of heavy rain the line at miles 41/11-13, 43/8-11 between Baberkachh and Spintangi was obstructed with silt which came down from the hills. This caused detention to 491 Up mixed for one hour.

23rd June 1933.—At mile 59/1 the dip was flooded and packing of six rails washed away.

24th June 1933.—Line breached at mile 64/21 to 65/- and packing washed away by 360 feet. Spur bunds at miles 68/22, 68/16-17, 68/14 and Diversion bund in Nakus river entirely washed away. Also diversion at mile 72 and dry stone protection to slope of bridge No. 294 at mile 65/20-21 and dry stone retaining wall of bridge No. 288 badly damaged.

491 Up and 492 Down Mixed on 26th June were transhipped at the site of breach. 491 suffered 2 hours detention and 492 Down suffered 21 minutes detention.

25th June 1933.—At mile 43/10-12, the line was badly jammed. 491 Up Mixed suffered 3′—36″ detention and 492 Down Mixed suffered 1′—7″ detention.

16th July 1933.—In consequence of heavy rain dip at mile 59/1-2 flooded and packing was washed away.

18th July 1933.—Heavy flood in Tanduri on 17th night. 12 feet deep water was running in all spans.

21st July 1933.—Heavy flood in Khanai Nullah. Broad Gauge and Narrow Gauge Yards at Khanai flooded.

Bank in goods yard badly damaged and washed away upto sleeper ends. Broad Gauge platform and loop lines silted. Broad Gauge yard breached in two places. Chrome siding and back of station building was under water. Narrow Gauge main line breached for four hundred feet, depth 8′ near catch siding.

27th July 1933.—Line at mile 43/10-11 breached and silted up. 492 Down Mixed suffered 1'—45" detention.

28th July 1933.—One corner and roof of Sanari station building and back wall about 60 feet long and roofs of 5 traffic menial quarters collapsed. Slope of bank at mile 48/1-2 was badly damaged.

Nushki-Nokkundi Section.

Date.	Mileage.	
8th July 1933 .	90/21-22 .	. In consequence of heavy rain line breached, packing of the dip washed away.
12th August 1933	93/1-5 . 93/23-24. 94/4-5.	. Due to heavy rain line breached pitching and packing washed away. 364 Down/361 Up suffered a detention of 6'—40" on this account.
4th Dec. 1933 .	93/1-2 . 93/4 5. 93 23-24. 93/3-4. 94/4-5.	. Line breached and silted up between these mileages.

Zhob Valley Railway.

2nd May 1933. 4/- hours.—At mile 148/3-4 between Simzai and Mina Bazar in consequence of heavy rain Mina Dip flooded and silted up. As soon as water subsided silt was removed and through communication restored at 4/40 hours same day.

499 Up Mixed suffered 15 minutes detention on this account.

12th May 1933. 15/20 hours. Toraghbargi and Khanmehtarzai.—At mile 23/3-4 in consequence of heavy rain the dip flooded and silted up. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at about 17/- hours on the same day. 499 Up suffered 1 hour 7 minutes detention on this account.

23rd June 1933. 17 hours. Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla.—At mile 76/- to 79/20, the line in consequence of heavy rain breached at about 20 places, dips flooded and silted up, packing also washed away. Repair work was

taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 8 hours on 25th June 1933. 499 Up Mixed of 23rd June 1933 returned from mile 76 to Hindubagh after suffering 2′—36″ detention and returned to Khanai as 500 Down. 499 Up of 24th June 1933 suffered 19′—5″ detention at Hindubagh and 28″ detention between Hindubagh and Killa Saifulla. 500 Down of 23rd June 1933 returned from Killa Saifulla to Fort Sandeman as 499 Up on 24th June 1933.

24th June 1933. 1/48 hours.—Between Shinkai and Simzai in consequence of heavy rain the dip at mile 134/3-4 flooded and silted up, pitching and packing 60′ × 20′ × 1′ washed away. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 8 hours on 24th June 1933. 500 Down Mixed which left Fort Sandeman on 23rd June 1933 suffered 7′—57″ detention on this account.

25th June 1933. 9 hours.—Between Killa Saifulla and Shinkai at mile 117/5 to 119/1 and between Shinkai and Simzai at mile 120/1-5 to 123/7 in consequence of heavy rain the line breached, dips flooded, banks silted up and bridges were badly damaged and thrown out of alignment. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as the water subsided.

Booking of passengers and perishables was stopped beyond Killa Saifulla on 26th June 1933 for three days.

Line between Killa Saifulla and Shinkai and Shinkai and Simzai was repaired and through communication restored at 10/- and 12/- hours respectively on 29th June 1933. 499 Up of 25th June 1933 ran up to mile 112/- and returned back to KSFL arriving there at 5/30 hours on 26th June 1933.

At 23/30 hours on 25th June 1933 between Simzai and Mina Bazar at mile 148/3-6 in consequence of heavy rain the dip flooded and rendered traffic impossible. Repairs were taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 7/- hours on 26th June 1933. 500 Down Mixed of 25th June 1933 suffered 9′—38″ detention on this account. She could not run further due to breaches between Simzai and Killa Saifulla and was returned to Fort Sandeman at 8/40 hours on 26th June 1933.

At 0/10 hours on 26th June 1933 between Shinkai and Simzai at mile 131/3-4-5 in consequence of heavy rain the packing of bridge No. 966 was washed away. Repair work was taken in hand immediately the water had subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 11/15 hours on 29th June 1933. 500 Down of 25th June 1933 was returned from Mina Bazar to Fort Sandeman on 26th June 1933 at 9/- hours.

At 20/50 hours on 10th July 1933 between Mina Bazar and Fort Sandeman at miles 169/3-4-5-6-7-9-10, 170 /2-3- in consequence of heavy rain main dips silted up, abutment of certain bridges on this section were badly damaged and cribs were washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 12/30 hours. On 11th July 1933—499 Up of 10th July 1933 suffered 12′—25″ detention on this account. 500 Down was cancelled on 10th July 1933.

At 3/55 hours on 11th July 1933 between Simzai and Mina Bazar at mile 148/3-6 in consequence of heavy rain Mina Dip over flooded. Water subsided and through communication restored at 8/45 hours same day. 499 Up of 10th July 1933 *ex* Khanai suffered 10 minutes detention on this account.

At 0/45 hours on 14th July 1933 between Simzai and Mina Bazar at mile 148/3-6 in consequence of heavy rain Mina Dip flooded. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Through communication restored at 5/15 hours on the same day. 499 Up suffered 2′—15″ detention on this account.

At 3/- hours on 11th July 1933 between Shinkai and Simzai at miles 131/11 to 132/1 Dip 73, 134/2-3 dip 74, and dip 76, 135/3 in consequence of heavy rain the dips overflooded and packing and pitching were washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Dips were repaired, silt removed and through communication restored at 15/- hours on 11th July 1933, 499 Up of 10th July 1933 at Khanai suffered 12/- hours detention at Simzai on this account.

At 3/5 hours on 16th July 1933 between Shinkai and Simzai dip No. 23 at mile 131/11 to 132/021 dip 76 at mile 134/2-4 in consequence of heavy rain, the dips flooded, line breached and packing washed. Repair work was

taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at about 4/5 hours on the same day.

At 1/30 hours on 16th July 1933 between Simzai and Mina Bazar at mile 148/3-6 in consequence of heavy rain the dip flooded with 3½ feet water. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided, block removed and through communication restored at 9/15 hours on the same day. 499 Up suffered 4′—48″ detention on this account.

From 17th July 1933 to 20th August 1933 at miles as shown below in consequence of heavy rain in Zhob Valley Railway, line breached and dips were flooded, silted up and badly damaged several times between 17th July 1933 to 20th August 1933. All embankments and bridges were also badly damaged rendering transhipment and train service impossible. On 17th July 1933 booking of passengers and perishables and on 21st July 1933 booking of goods traffic was stopped for stations beyond Hindubagh towards Fort Sandeman. Through communication was restored on 20th August 1933. 500 Down of 16th July 1933 *ex* Fort Sandeman to Khanai was stabled at Killa Saifulla.

Date.	Mileage.	Stations on either side of accident.	Particulars.	Date of restoring line.
		Hindubagh Killa Saifulla Section.		
17-7-1933 .	74 to 78 .	HBH & KSFL	Line breached at several places and dips flooded and silted up and banks washed away. All bridges were damaged and thrown out of alignment.	20-8-1933
Do. .	52/15 to 56	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
20-7-1933 .	76 to 78/6 .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
Do. .	48/12 to 53/23.	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
27-7-1933 .	83 to 85 .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.

Date.	Mileage.	Stations on either side of accident.	Particulars.	Date of restoring line.
	Hindubagh-Killa Saifulla-Fort Sandeman Section.			
17-7-1933 .	86/23-24, 93/1 to 96/20, 99.	Killa Saifulla and Shinkai.	Line breached at several places and dips flooded and silted up and banks washed away. All bridges were damaged and thrown out of alignment.	17-7-1933 18 hours.
21-7-1933 .	111/7 to 118	Do. .	Do. . .	3-8-1933 15 hours.
27-7-1933 .	87-88, 92 and 93.	Do. . .	Do. . .	Do.
29-7-1933 .	96 . .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
1-8-1933 .	85 to 88, 92 to 93.	Do. .	Do. . .	4-8-1933
4-8-1933 .	111/8-9, 114/14-15.	Do. .	Do. . .	5-8-1933
7-8-1933 .	114/13-14 .	Do. .	Do. . .	7-8-1933
8-8-1933 .	111/8 to 118/12, 120/2-3.	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
21-7-1933 .	123/7-8 .	Shinkai-Simzai.	Dips flooded, jammed and line breached.	27-7-1933
27-7-1933 .	129/10-12, 131/15-16.	Do. .	Do. . .	6-8-1933
27-7-1933 .	127/5-6, 127-11-12.	Do. .	Dips at mile 127/11-12 flooded and jammed and line breached and washed away. Boulders slipped at mile 127/5-6 and fell on the track.	3-8-1933
1-8-1933 .	129, 131/8-9, 11-13.	Do. .	Line breached at several places dips flooded and jammed.	Do.
2-8-1933 .	135/1-2 .	Do. .	Dip 76 flooded and silted up and packing washed away.	Do.
18-8-1933 .	131/1-2, 132/2-5.	Do. .	Line breached at several places. Dips Nos. 73 and 74 flooded and silted up.	19-8-1933

Date.	Mileage.	Station on either side of accident.	Particulars.	Date of restoring line.
		Hinlubugh-Killa Saifulla-Fort Sandeman Section—contd.		
2-8-1933. 23/-	139-141 .	SZI & MNBZ .	Line breached and packing was washed away.	3-8-1933
3-8-1933. 23/5.	138/7-10, 139/1-2, 140/1-2, 141/1-2.	Do. .	Do. . .	6-8-1933
16-8-1933 .	146/5-6, 147/17-18.	Do. .	Do. . .	18-8-1933
21-7-1933 .		MNBZ & FSN	Line breached at several places and packing was washed away and bridges badly damaged.	19-8-1933
21-7-1933 .	169/3 to 173/3.	Do. .	All dips flooded and silted up.	24-7-1933
22-7-1933 .	160/3-4, 163/11-12, 164/5-6.	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
22-7-1933 .	156/5-6, 157/5-6, 158/1-2, 159/11-12.	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
27-7-1933 .	158 & 172 .	Do. .	Line breached at several places.	28-7-1933
31-7-1933 .	156 to 157	Do. .	Do. . .	3-8-1933
31-7-1933 .	156/5-6 .	Do. .	Do. . .	Do.
13-8-1933 .	169/to 172	Do. .	Do. . .	14-8-1933
15-8-1933 .	159/11, 160/2, 163/11-12, 169 to 172.	Do. .	Do. . .	18-8-1933
18-8-1933 .	169 to 172	Do. .	Do. . .	19-8-1933

At 15 hours on 18th July 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at mile 24/2 in consequence of heavy rain the dip flooded and silted up and packing of about 4 rails length washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 18/15 hours the same day.

At 21/30 hours on 20th July 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at miles 24/3-4-7-8 and 25/1-4-12-21 in consequence of heavy rain the line breached, dip flooded and packing washed away. Repair work was taken in hand and through communication restored at 11 hours on 21st July 1933. 500 Down of 21st July 1933 suffered 3′—5″ detention on this account.

At 22/- hours on 20th July 1933 between Kanmehtarzai and Zarghun at mile 18/9 to 18/11 in consequence of heavy rain the line breached and packing was also washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 16/20 hours on 21st July 1933. 499 Up Mixed suffered 10″ detention and 500 Down suffered 1′ 15″ detention on this account.

At 18/- hours on 21st July 1933 to 25th July 1933 between Khanai and Kanmehtarzai in consequence of heavy rain line at mile shown in the list attached breached and dips were flooded, silted up and badly damaged and bridges were thrown out of alignment. Khanai Narrow and Broad Gauge Yards also flooded and jammed. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Booking of passengers and perishables was stopped beyond Khanai on 21st July 1933. Through communication was restored at 19/- hours on 25th July 1933. 499 Up *ex*-Khanai and 500 Down *ex*-HBH were cancelled on 22nd July 1933.

On 28th July 1933 between Khanai and Kanmehtarzai in consequence of heavy rain line at miles shown in the list breached and all the dips were flooded, silted up and badly damaged at several places. All embankments and bridges were badly damaged and washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Breaches were repaired and through communication restored at 11/- hours on 31st July 1933. 499 Up *ex*-Khanai and 500 Down *ex*-HBH were cancelled on 29th July 1933. There was no train on this section due to Sunday on 30th July 1933.

At 21/15 hours on 28th July 1933 between Khanai and Zarghun at mile 8/13-14 in consequence of heavy rain dip No. 1 flooded and silted. Repair work was taken in

hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 14/- hours on 29th July 1933.

At 14/20 hours on 31st July 1933 at mile 35/13 between Kanmehtarzai and Hindubagh in consequence of heavy rain line flooded and silted up. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Silt was removed and through communication restored at 18/30 hours on the same day. B Down Special Goods suffered 1′ 10″ detention and 499 Up Mixed suffered 0′ 27″ detention on this account.

At 24 hours on 1st August 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at mile 16/23-24 in consequence of heavy rain dip No. 3 flooded and packing of 6 rails length was washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 12/45 hours same day. 728 Down Goods suffered 3′ 45″ detention on this account.

At 6/- hours on 2nd August 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at mile 16/23-24 in consequence of heavy rain dip No. 3 flooded and packing of 6 rails length was washed away. Repair was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 9/30 hours same day. 500 Down suffered 10 minutes detention on this account.

At 1/- hours on 6th August 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at mile 16/23 in consequence of heavy rain dip No. 3 flooded and packing of about 6 rails length was washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 16/- hours same day.

At 23/25 hours on 11th August 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at mile 16/23-24 in consequence of heavy rain dip No. 3 flooded and packing of about 6 rails length was washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Dip repaired and block removed at 16 hours on 12th August 1933. 499 suffered 2′ 2″ detention and 500 Down 1′ 50″ detention on this account.

At 23/55 hours on 12th August 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at mile 16/23-24 in consequence of

heavy rain dip No. 3 flooded and packing of about 6 rails length washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communications restored at 17/- hours on 13th August 1933.

At 21/30 hours on 21st August 1933 between Killa Saifullah and Shinkai at mile 118 to 119 in consequence of heavy rain the line was breached and packing washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 17/30 hours on 22nd August 1933. 500 Down of 21st August 1933 was stabled at Simzai when she was returned to Fort Sandeman as 499 Up on 22nd August 1933. 499 Up of 21st August 1933 was stabled at Killa Saifullah when she returned to Khanai as 500 Down on 22nd August 1933.

At 5/45 hours on 22nd August 1933 between Zarghun and Kanmehtarzai at mile 16/23-24 in consequence of heavy rain dip No. 3 flooded and packing of 2 rails length was washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Dip was repaired and through communication restored at 10/30 hours on 22nd August 1933.

At 5/- hours on 24th August 1933 between Hindubagh and Killa Saifullah at miles 48/14-15, 50/14-15, 50/21-24, 51/8/11, 52/9-12, 53/4-6, 76/5-10, 76/10-11, 77/1, 3, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12, 78/3-5 in consequence of heavy rain the line breached and silted up. Packing was also washed away at various places. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as the water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 16/- hours on 24th August 1933. 500 Down Mixed was piloted by P. W. I. Killa Saifullah. She suffered 7′ 13″ detention *en route*. 499 Up Mixed suffered 0′ 21″ detention on this account.

At 6/30 hours on 25th August 1933 between Simzai and Mina Bazar at mile 148/3-4 in consequence of heavy rain the dip flooded and silted up. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Silt was removed and through communication restored at 12/45 hours on 25th August 1933. No detention.

At 16/45 hours on 25th August 1933 between Mina Bazar and Fort Sandeman at miles 169/3 to 170/9-10 in

consequence of heavy rain dips 87 and 88 flooded and silted up. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Silt was removed and through communication restored at 20/15 hours same day. 499 Up Mixed suffered 2′ 43″ detention on this account.

At 21/30 hours on 25th August 1933 between Simzai and Mina Bazar at miles 148/3-4 in consequence of heavy rain Mina Dip flooded and silted up. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Silt was removed and through communication restored at 9/45 hours on 26th August 1933.

At 21/30 hours on 27th August 1933 between Mina Bazar and Fort Sandeman at mile 169 to 173/6-7 at 23 hours on 27th August 1933 at miles 156/5 to 157/4-5 in consequence of heavy rain the line breached and dips flooded, silted up and damaged. Packing of bridges was also badly damaged and washed away at several places. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 12/30 hours on 29th August 1933. 500 Down *ex*-Fort Sandeman on 28th August 1933 was cancelled. 499 Up *ex*-Khanai on 28th August 1933 left Mina Bazar 2′ 37″ late. 500 Down *ex*-Fort Sandeman on 29th August 1933 suffered 2′ 40″ detention.

At 23/30 hours on 27th August 1933 between Shinkai and Simzai at mile 134/3-4 in consequence of heavy rain Dip 74 flooded and silted up and pitching and packing was also washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored at 8/- hours on 28th August 1933.

At 2/30 hours on 9th September 1933 between Shinkai and Simzai at mile 123/7-8 and 127/11-12 in consequence of heavy rain dips Nos. 68 and 69 flooded and silted up. Packing of 2 rails length was also washed away. Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided. Line was repaired and through communication restored. 500 Down was piloted and suffered 1′ 30″ detention and 499 Up 0′ 5″ detention on this account.

Spezand-Nushki Section.

5th April 1933.—At mile 30/- to 33/20-21 between Shiekhwasil and Kirdagap. In consequence of heavy

rain rocks and cuttings fell down and jammed the track at several places between miles 30 and 33 and track at mile 30/20-21 sank. Block was removed and through communication restored at 11/45 hours on the following day.

23rd July 1933.—At mile 30/1, 33/20-21, 34/4, 20, 21, 35/8, 36/6, 11, 12, 39 to 42 between Sheikhwasil and Kirdagap, in consequence of heavy rain the line breached, bank damaged and dip silted and jammed.

Repair work was taken in hand as soon as the water subsided.

Line was repaired and through communication restored at 13/25 hours on the same day.

364 Down Mixed suffered 2′ 49″ detention on this account.

23rd July 1933.—At mile 5/7 to 5/9, 6/9 to 15/- between Spezand and Mastung Road in consequence of heavy rain the dips silted, line breached, packing washed away and bank at miles 6/13 to 15/- collapsed.

Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided.

Line was repaired and through communication restored at 14/30 hours same day.

29th July 1933.—At 7/20 hours at miles 28/4-5 and 28/16, 30/1 between Kanak and Sheikhwasil, in consequence of heavy rain dip flooded, line breached and packing washed away.

Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided.

Line was repaired and through communication restored at 11/20 hours same day.

A Down Special Goods suffered 30″ detention.

12th August 1933.—At 22/- hours at miles 44/20, 47/7, 47/24, 48/6, 48/18, 50/22, 51/6 and 10, 61/1-2, 63/5, 63/16, 64/10 to 65/10 between Kirdagap and Kishingi, in consequence of heavy rain dips were flooded which resulted in dips being silted and the packing washed away.

Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided.

Line was repaired and through communication restored at 13/- hours on 13th August 1933.

13th August 1933.—At 6/50 hours at miles 41/10, 19, 42/7, 43/10-15, between Sheikhwasil and Kirdagap, in consequence of heavy rain dips at miles 41/10, 41/19 and 42/7 were flooded, silted up and packing washed away and line at miles 43/10-43/15 were breached.

Repair work was taken in hand as soon as water subsided.

Line was repaired and through communication restored at 10/20 hours same day.

Jacobabad-Sibi-Quetta-Chaman Section.

Main Line.

21st July 1933.—Line at mile 137/9-10 breached due to more water from hills.

24th July 1933.—Bunds at mile 75/7 in 40′ length, 75/11 in 36″, 75/17 in 35′, 75/21 in full length and 76/3 in half length and long bund east side at mile 77/17 in Templedera Dip 150′ long washed away.

7th August 1933.—Bunds between Templedera and Jhatpat damaged badly by flood and water formed a channel through them.

Works completed during the year 1933-34.

JCB—SIB—MCH—QTA—CMN Section.

1. Repair to earthquake damaged quarters at Nuttal . .	June 1933.
2. Alteration to ash pit near engine shed and making level line for using stillards at Sibi	Do.
3. Reconstruction of Earthquake collapsed quarters at Sibi.	July 1933.
4. Providing tank of washing jewel filter with filtered water at Sibi	November 1933.
5. Electrification at Mach	Do.
6. Providing new bunds on Putt Section in connection with flood damages of 1932-33	February 1934.
7. Providing 2 seated latrines for trollymen, etc. residing in menial quarters attached to S. D. O. 3's bungalow at Quetta	April 1933.

works completed during the year 1933-34—concld.

JCB—SIB—MCH—QTA—CMN Section—contd.

8	Proposed pump house for motors and pumps at Quetta	April 1933.
9.	Providing 2 seated latrines for staff of Goods Office and additions and alterations to Goods Shed at Quetta	Do.
10.	Lengthening check rails of Butchery Level Xing at Quetta	March 1933.
11.	Providing Home and Starters Signals at Hirok	May 1933.
12.	Providing a pit in the rail motor hut in the Traffic Yard at Quetta	Do.
13.	Sari Bolan Water Supply Scheme—Spring Chamber, Reservoir, Pump House and Rising Main	June 1933.
14.	Disconnecting Military siding from the main line at Baleli	Do.
15.	Reroofing gang hut No. 4 at Dozan	Do.
16.	Converting Indian Drivers Running Room Block No. 291 into Railway Dispensary at Quetta	August 1933.
17.	Providing boundary walls in place of matting or fencing to bungalow on Lytton Road at Quetta	Do.
18.	Providing dock siding at down end of main passenger platform in the Quetta Station Yard	October 1933.
19.	Providing verandah in front of rooms at Blacksmith and Carpenter's quarters at Quetta	Do.
20.	Providing skylights in dining and drawing rooms of F. O. Quetta	Do.
21.	Proposed overhead watering arrangements on washing lines at Quetta	December 1933.
22.	Providing specially designed brackets for telegraph wires in Khojak Tunnel	Do.
23.	Kolpur water supply-bore at mile 215/17—	
	(*a*) Pump House	February 1934.
	(*b*) Pipe Line	January 1934.
	(*c*) Roofing Kolpur Reservoir	February 1934.
24.	Sari Bolan Scheme—	
	(*a*) Providing shelter over cooling tank of the Pump House	January 1934.
	(*b*) Catch water drain for protection work to collecting chamber	February 1934.
25.	Repairs to flood damages to Ballar Bridge and providing a steel sleeper-cover pitching stone revetment wall and subsoil drains	Do.
26.	Repairs to Mobilization platform Nos. 1 to 5 at Chaman chargeable to Military Department	Do.
27.	Providing waterways to the Railway embankment in Quetta Cantonment chargeable to Military Department	Do.
28.	Additions and alterations to end loading platform in 'G' Supply Depot at Quetta chargeable to Military Department	March 1934.
29.	Extension to the dead end siding at Sheikmandah	February 1934.
	Sibi-Bostan via Harnai.	
30.	Providing a siding for Engine repairs at Khanai and shifting Wellington Crane from Quetta to Khanai.	April 1933.
31.	Retimbering Chapper Rift Bridge and lengthening 7-40 spans	June 1933.
32.	Renewal of bridge timbers on certain bridges (through renewal 1932-33)	February 1934.
33.	Dismantling surplus siding at Sharigh	March 1934.

Works completed during the year 1933-34—contd.

Spezand-Nokkundi Section.

34. Providing a *purdah* wall to Station Master's office at Kanak	December 1933.
35. Cleaning springs at Sheikhwasil	Do.
36. Improvements to existing bund at mile 33/16	Do.
37. Providing spur bund at mile 72/13	January 1934.
38. Providing rail anchors at miles 25·00 to 25·46, 39·75 to 40·75, 41·25 to 41·38, 69·74 to 70·00 and 57·25 to 58	December 1933.
39. Repairs to bridge No. 463 at mile 78/1-2.	Do.
40. Strengthening and repairing bunds and providing pitching in front of mile 91/6-12	January 1934.

Zhob Valley Railway.

41. Improving defence towers at certain stations	May 1933.
42. Providing certain flood protection works on account of flood damages of 1932-33	October 1933.
43. New watering arrangements at certain stations	November 1933.

List of Bridges on Sibi-Kolpur Section.

		Date of completion.
209. Q. M. 204/1-2	Providing new cement concrete bed block to Bridge No. 209 Q mile 204 1-2 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division	9th June 1933.
252. Q. M. 210/2-3	Providing cement concrete bed block, new stepped bearing and bed plate and extending by 1 foot. One up and one down ballasted floor deck type 44 feet overall plate girder span of bridge No. 252 Q at mile 210/2-3 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division	12th December 1933.
263. Q. M. 211/12-13	Providing cement concrete bed block new stepped bearings and bed plates to two up and two down ballasted floor deck type 42′ 8″ centres of bearings 44′ 0″ overall plate girder spans of bridge No. 263 Q at mile 211/12-13 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division	Do.
210. Q. M. 204/2-3	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks new stepped bearings and bed plates to one up and one down line ballasted floor deck type 40 feet spans and extending by 1 foot span of down line of bridge No. 210 Q at mile 204/2-3 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division	27th January 1934.

Works completed during the year 1933-34—contd.

List of Bridges on Sibi-Kolpur Section—contd.

		Date of completion.
32. Q. M. 162/20-21	Providing cement concrete bed blocks and new stepped bearings and bed plates to two ballasted floor deck type 40 feet clear spans of bridge No. 32 Q mile 162/20-21 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division .	27th February 1934.
171. Q. M. 190/19-20	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks and stepped bearings to existing one up and one down line spans 3 ' 3½" centres of bearings 33' 6" overall of bridge No. 171 Q mile 190/19-20 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division . .	16th February 1933.
172. Q. M. 191/18-19	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks and stepped bearings to existing one up and one down line spans 32' 3½" centres of bearings 33' 6" overall of bridge No. 172 Q mile 191/18-19 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division . .	Do.
181. Q. M. 194/6-7	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks to bridge No. 181 Q mile 194/6-7 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division . . .	15th March 1933
175. Q. M. 193/8-9	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks stepped bearings and lengthening the existing one up and one down plate girder spans 32' 8" centres of bearings 34' 0" overall of bridge No. 175 Q at mile 193/8-9 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division	18th April 1933.
176. Q. M. 193/16-17	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks stepped bearings and lengthening the existing one up and down plate girder ballasted deck type spans 32' 8" centres of bearings 34' 0" overall of bridge No. 176 Q at mile 193/16-17 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division . .	9th June 1933.
58. Q. M. 171/19-20	Renewing the existing one buckled plate span 3' 6" clear with one triangle plate span 4' 4½" between bearings 6' 1¼" overall of bridge No. 58 Q at mile 171/19-20, Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division .	12th February 1934.
48. Q. M. 167/4-5	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks and new stepped bearings and bed plates and lengthening six inches the 2-30 feet ballasted floor deck type spans of bridge No. 48 Q at mile 167/4-5 on Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division . .	12th March 1934.

Works completed during the year 1933-34—concld.

List of Bridges on Sibi-kolpur Section—concld.

		Date of completion.
46. Q. M. 166/6-7	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks and new stepped bearings and bed plates to 1-30 feet ballasted floor type span of bridge No. 46 Q at mile 166/6-7 Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division	23rd March 1934.
47. Q. M. 166/18-19	Providing new cement concrete bed blocks and new stepped bearings and bed plates to 1-30 feet ballasted floor deck type span of bridge No. 47 Q at mile 166/18-19 Sibi-Kolpur Section, Quetta Division	12th March 1934.
	Sibi-Bostan, via *Harnai*.	
449. P. M. 93/13-14	Replacing loose and defective rivets of 100 feet and 150 feet triangulated spans of bridge No. 449 P at mile 93/13-14 on S. P. Section, Quetta Division	10th December 1933.
532. P. M. 107/17-18	Replacing loose and defective rivets of 100 feet and 150 feet triangulated spans of bridge No. 532 P at mile 107/17-18 on S. P. Section, Quetta Division	Completed.
27. P. M. 14/2-8	Replacing loose and defective rivets of 100 feet and 150 feet triangulated spans of bridge No. 27 P at mile 14/2-8 on S. P. Section, Quetta Division	Completed.
51. P. M. 21/2-5	Replacing loose and defective rivets of 100 feet and 150 feet triangulated spans of bridge No. 51 P at mile 21/2-5 on S. P. Section on Quetta Division	Completed.

Works in progress or nearing completion by 31st March 1934.

Jacobabad-Sibi-Mach-Quetta-Chaman Section.

1. Providing fire places in superior and menial staff quarters at Mach.

2. Constructing a metalled road from the Military Engineering Services transhipment platform at Sibi.

3. Rebuilding 10 units menial quarters as per type Q. 26-E. P. at Sibi.

4. Providing pitching work on the back slope of certain new bunds on Putt Section.

Works in progress or nearing completion by 31st March 1934—contd.

Jacobabad-Sibi-Mach-Quetta-Chaman Section—contd.

5. Providing 1 × 20 feet girder bridge in place of R. C. Slab bridge 607-Q at mile 281/16.

6. Providing protection works to banks in connection with additions and alterations to Gulistan Yard for the proposed realignment of the main line at Bostan end.

7. Providing a new store shed 120′ × 20′ in the Store Yard at Quetta.

8. Providing 24′ gate for special class level Xing on Sariab Road to be interlocked with station signals at Quetta.

9. Providing rail anchors on Mach-Quetta-Chaman Section in addition to the mileages provided in through renewals 1933-34.

10. Complete renewal of Scissors cross-over Loco and Traffic points Nos. 23, 24, 25, and 26 in Bostan Yard.

Sibi-Bostan via *Harnai Section.*

11. Replacing loose and defective rivets in 100 feet and 150 feet triangulated spans of bridges Nos. as per list attached.

12. Repairs to flood damages 1933-34 and 1932-33—Works costing more than Rs. 1,000 each and other flood damage works.

13. Providing rail anchors at certain mileages in addition to the mileages provided in through renewals.

14. Proposed 9 units gang huts as per type Q. 26-E. P. at mile 45/13.

15. Proposed four pucca bunds at miles 68/19, 68/16-17, 68/17-18 and 68/21-22.

16. Proposed catch water drain on top of Mudgorge Tunnel.

Spezand-Nok Kundi Section.

17. Providing stepped bearing and trough leaking to existing three 24′—4″ overall skew R. S. Joist Spans of bridge No. 463.

Works in progress or nearing completion by 31st March 1934—concld.

Spezand-Nok Kundi Section—contd.

18. Repairs to flood damages to bunds and improving dip at mile 28/4.

19. Proposed spur bund at mile 70/13 on SZD-NSE Section.

20. Providing a new dip at mile 93/94.

21. Painting, scraping and providing pitching to bridge No. 480 at mile 84/3-4.

22. Dismantling surplus sidings at Ahmedwal Dalbandin and laying with the released material a diversion at mile 268 on Nushki-Nok Kundi Section.

Zhob Valley Railway.

23. Hindubagh water supply.

24. Repairs to flood damages 1933-34.

25. Protection works at bridge No. 5 at mile 1/1-2.

26. Protection works to bank at mile 3/20-23.

27. Repairs to bund at mile 4/2.

28. Anchoring Khanozai dip.

29. Protection works at Toraghbargi.

30. Providing protection bund at mile 93/3-4 for bridge No. 641.

31. Protection bund round gang hut No. 31 at mile 111/7.

32. Repairs to bridge No. 806 at mile 112/10-11.

33. Providing protection bund to gang hut No. 35 at mile 127/5.

34. Protection work to Mina Dip.

35. Protection bund at mile 163/3-4.

APPENDICES TO PART I.

A. DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION REPORTS.

APPENDIX I.

QUETTA-PISHIN DISTRICT.

General Conduct and Attitude of tribes.—The general conduct and attitude of the tribes was in every way satisfactory.

Two notorious Achakzai raiders were captured by villagers in Pishin and a third was killed by a village pursuit party.

The efforts of the self styled Baluch Conference to attract support to their political activities met with little success, no one of any standing having the slightest sympathy with the movement. A few unimportant youths, influenced mainly by economic pressure were noticed to be flirting with the movement but the conviction for sedition by a local jirga of Abdus Samad Achakzai, one of the leaders of the Conference, had a most salutary effect.

The following is a brief resume of the more important events:—

1. On the 14th May two parties of the Zahri tribe of Kalat engaged in a fight near Sirki resulting in the death of one Nur Muhammad. The offenders were dealt with according to Customary Law.

2. On the 31st May four transborder thieves, probably Achakzais, lifted a flock of sheep, ninety in number, grazing near Tang Massezai and carried them and the shepherd away. They released the shepherd shortly after and on receipt of information from the latter the owner accompanied by three of his friends took up the tracks and came in contact with the raiders near the border. The raiders left fifty sheep and took away the remainder. The owner's party followed them over the border, but the raiders refused to return the animals without payment of Rs. 5 per animal. The help of the Afghan Levies at Sare Chahan was enlisted on which the raiders returned another twenty-two sheep. The offenders are still across the border.

3. On the 15th June, two badmashes, one of whom was armed, assaulted a Syed near Shinghari and forcibly took away his camel. The Syed informed the villagers of Shinghari who chased the culprits. At about 4-30 P.M. a party of unarmed pursuers came in contact with the badmashes who fired two or three shots at them seriously wounding one of the pursuers. The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, made immediate arrangements to stop the passes and himself proceeded to the spot. The wounded villager Mian Khan, a Hussaini Kakar of Shinghari, succumbed to his wound. The culprits have been arrested and punished.

4. On the 5th July a quarrel took place between Ishaqzai, son of Khairak, Ghasho, Khushkyar and Sartip, Achakzais of Basherbat Toba Achakzai. Shots were exchanged and two bullocks belonging to Sartip were killed. Ishaqzai and Khushkyar accused Sartip of visiting Ishaqzai's wife with immoral intentions. Ghasho accused

Sartip of forcibly taking away his niece who is betrothed to Sartip without the payment of the bride price, while Sartip accused them of firing at his house and killing two of his bullocks. The case has since been compromised.

5. On the night of the 8th July Musammat Durkho, daughter of Fatteh Khan, Kakozai was abducted by a Ghaibezai of Gwal. The Kakozais collected a lashkar and set out to recover the woman. The Extra Assistant Commissioners of Pishin and Chaman hurried to the spot and were able to avert what threatened to be a very serious affray. A few shots were fired and one man was slightly wounded. The case has since been amicably decided.

6. On the night of the 1st August, two sheep were stolen from Naurak village. Jalal Segi accompanied by Syed Muhammad Ghaus and Rado followed the tracks up to Takhoi in the Chaman Sub-Division. From there he returned but his other companions continued the pursuit. On his return journey he was attacked by two Ghaibezai Achakzais who robbed him of clothes and cash worth about Rs. 20. The following day his companions returned bringing with them the stolen property. They stated that the sheep had been stolen by Faiz Muhammad, Ghaibezai, and other transborder thieves and the clothes, etc., by Lal and Zabardast Ghaibezais of Afghanistan. The offenders are still across the border.

7. On the night of the 5th August the house of Muhammad Ghaus, Kakar Bayanzai of Spinwam, Pishin, was set on fire and he himself was fired upon by other Bayanzais who are at present absconders. The offenders have not so far been traced.

8. On the morning of the 9th August seventy sheep belonging to one Ali Muhammad, Mako of Mangalzai Pishin and his brother were lifted by two men who are said to be Kakozais of Afghanistan. The offenders are still at large and the animals have not been recovered.

9. On the 19th August at about 6 P.M. six robbers attacked and looted two villagers at a place 2½ miles from Pishin whilst they were proceeding towards Saranan. One of the robbers is said to have been wounded with a knife by one of the travellers. The offenders have not so far been traced.

10. On the 27th August at about 9-45 P.M. three persons entered the shop of a Bania in Hudda and struck the shopkeeper on the head with a stone. The culprits then fired a shot and made good their escape carrying with them a small wooden box which is said to have contained about Rs. 60. The culprits have not yet been traced.

11. On the 28th August a party of about nine badmashes attacked near Khuni Talab, just within the Kalat border, a party of Brahuis who were bringing wheat to Quetta on twenty camels. They took away the camels and the wheat but subsequently returned seven camels and crossed the border with the remaining animals. The Levies received information very late and were unable to overtake the raiders, who are said to be Rustamzais. The offenders have not so far been arrested.

12. On the night of the 31st August sixty-five sheep were stolen from Shakar Lara in the Gulistan ilaqa. The Levies of Spina Tezha pursued the raiders and came up with them near the border. The raiders who included Havildar, Sarwar and Malangi Badinzai Achakzais appealed to the Afghan Thana of Sare Chahan which was a short distance away on the grounds that they were being arrested within the Afghan border. The Subedar of the Afghan Thana arrived and in spite of the Spina Tezha Jemadar's protest insisted on the release of the robbers. The Spina Tezha Jemadar states that the Subedar offered to return forty-two of the animals keeping the remainder for the thieves and himself but the Jemadar refused. On the 14th September accompanied by the Assistant Political Agent and the Extra Assistant Commissioners, Pishin and Chaman, the Political Agent visited the encampment where the thieves were overtaken by the Levy Jemadar and at which place the Afghan Sarhaddar refused to allow him to recover the stolen animals and arrest the accused. The spot shown was located on the map and is obviously well within the British border.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, saw the Afghan Sarhaddar of Killa Jadid who returned to the owner forty-one sheep and stated that the accused denied taking more than this number.

13. Brigadier Nida Muhammad Khan, Karam Khan, Dost Muhammad and Fatteh Khan Nurzais who left Afghan territory about a year ago and had settled at Sirki Tilleri in the Chaman Sub-Division, recently returned to Afghanistan to collect some debts. There Karam Khan, Dost Muhammad and Fatteh Khan were arrested and their rifles confiscated. Later when they were released they accused Nida Muhammad Khan of securing their arrest. They agreed to proceed to Chaman to have their dispute settled but on the way Karam Khan shot at and wounded Nida Muhammad Khan who subsequently died in the Chaman hospital. Karam Khan was killed later in another raid but the other accused have not yet been traced.

14. On the night of the 10th September a raid was committed by nine men at mile 11 on the Quetta-Kuchlak road in which ten camels were stolen and taken across the border. The raiders took up a position near the main road and looted all passers by until satisfied with their loot when they made off across the border. One of the raiders is on bail of Rs. 2,000 and pressure is being brought to bear on the sureties to produce him.

15. On the 2nd October Sarwar, a disgruntled Kakozai of Pishin who had been living in Afghanistan for some years, came to Killa Abdulla and succeeded in carrying off to Afghanistan two minor sons of the party with whom he had long had a dispute. The relatives of Sarwar were taken into custody and pressure brought to bear upon them to secure the release of the kidnapped boys. Later on the father of the boys secured their release by settling an old outstanding debt due to Sarwar.

16. Rahim, son of Neki Mallezai Achakzai, a notorious outlaw, who was wanted in various dacoities in Pishin was arrested on the 22nd October.

17. On the night of the 27th October a quarrel took place between Ahmadkhel and Sulemankhel Kakars of village Naurak near Gulistan resulting in two men being killed.

Habibullah, Sulemankhel, after betrothal to an Ahmadkhel woman went to India to trade and was absent for many years. On his return this year the relatives of the bride demanded some recompense for the years of delay before handing over the girl. The friends of Habibullah attempted one night to carry off the girl by force and in the fight which ensued Shadi Khan Ahmadkhel was killed whereupon the raiders fled. The relatives of Shadi Khan started in pursuit of the Sulemankhel. The Naib Tahsildar arrived on the scene but before he could effect the arrest of the parties Sher Muhammad Ahmadkhel succeeded in severely wounding Dost Muhammad and Zaman Sulemankhel. Dost Muhammad died in hospital. The case is awaiting trial.

18. On the 5th November in the Surkhab Valley some ten miles from Pishin, Safar and Barat, Bayanzai Kakars, Nek Muhammad and an unknown person waylaid certain wayfares and relieved them of their valuables. The accused after committing the robbery fled to Afghanistan. Efforts are being made to secure their return.

19. On the 9th November a Gurkha Sepoy on sentry duty at the Military Camp at Kuchlak was attacked at about 9-30 P.M. with a hatchet with the object apparently of stealing his rifle. Only slight injuries were inflicted and on the sentry raising the alarm the men fled. It has not been yet possible to identify the offenders.

20. At 7-30 P.M. on the 11th November ten armed dacoits entered the room of Niaz Muhammad, Jemadar of Levies, Gulistan, and attempted to overpower him as also two other levymen present in the building. The Jemadar raised a hue and cry and put up a stout resistance. A shot was fired which raised the alarm and after exchange of a few shots with the Police Post in the Station nearby the dacoits made off in the darkness. Next morning the tracks were taken up and followed to the border. The dacoits were led by one Barkat, an absconder for many years, who is wanted for murder. The identity of all the dacoits has now been established but are all across the border at present.

21. Two camels, a cow, a donkey and a kid were stolen by some ten unknown persons from a water mill near Sheikhwasil Tangi in Kalat State on the night of the 27th November. The culprits passed through Panjpai and crossed the border into Shorawak. It was ascertained that the accused were Imam Pirkani's party of absconders. Later Malik Rasul Bakhsh Mashwani of Panjpai succeeded in bringing back most of the stolen property. The offenders are however still across the border.

22. On the 21st December, Safar, Kakar Bayanzai, a well known absconder, accompanied by Salehgai, Achakzai, and an unknown Achakzai captured two wayfarers of Pishin, Barat Balakhanzai and Muhammad Lal Hassanzai Barakzai, while they were passing Kutni Band in the Barshore Valley. They were

taken into the hills for some distance and then released but the robbers made off with a camel, donkey and rifle belonging to Barat.

23. On the night of the 28th December Fazil and nineteen other Achakzais of Kadani in the Chaman Toba raided the house of Haji Mirzai Narakzai of Maruf in Afghanistan. Shots were exchanged between the parties and four men were wounded. The raiders looted Haji Mirzai's household property and carried off Musammat Sari. The matter is now on its way to an amicable settlement.

24. In view of the tone of certain speeches he had made and articles he had contributed to the Indian Press Abdus Samad, Achakzai, was arrested in January and subsequently on the recommendation of a Jirga sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment for sedition.

25. In the early morning of the 25th February some unknown person fired four rifle shots into the bungalow of the Station Master, Chaman. The tracks of the culprit were followed until they crossed the border. In the early morning of the 27th February three more shots were fired at the house of the Station Master and the same single tracks were discovered on the outskirts of the railway area and followed to the same spot where they again crossed the border. Evidence shows that the offender was Khudai Rahm, Ashezai, a recently retrenched Railway Chowkidar who had succeeded to the appointment held by his father for some forty years.

26. A party of Nasirs—two men and seven women—*en-route* from India to Afghanistan were encamped near Chaman on the night of the 3rd March when just after dark the camp was visited by four men who claimed to be policemen and proceeded to arrest all the Nasirs on the ground that they had committed some theft. The visitors tied up the men and made the women carry all the valuable property, alleged to amount to over Rs. 8,000, towards the border where the women were released, the four impostors making off with the property.

Next morning the tracks were taken up and a small party of local men with a Levy proceeded across the border, eventually overtaking the thieves. The thieves however succeeded in securing the advantage and the pursuers state that they had to promise to share the loot with the thieves. On their return however the pursuers gave secret information to the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Chaman, as a result of which, with the aid of Malik Khudaedad Khan Mallezai, three accused Baik, Qadir and Zafran, Mallezais were arrested and a portion of the property recovered. The fourth accused lives across the border and has not yet been arrested.

27. On the 13th March Said Ullah, son of Agha Muhammad, Badezai of Killi Pindo in the Pishin Tahsil reported that at about 4-30 P.M. as he was proceeding from Saranan Railway Station to his village on a cycle he was intercepted by two men armed with hatchets who took away his shot gun and a few other articles and

then bound him and left him in a ditch. So far no clue to the offenders has been found.

28. Whilst returning on his cycle from a shooting expedition in the hills East of Khushdil Khan on the 18th March one Nazar Muhammad Tarin was challenged by Safar, a well known outlaw. Refusing to put down his shot gun Nazar Muhammad was fired upon, the shot hitting the butt of his gun. Nazar Muhammad thereupon rushed upon Safar and before the latter could fire again managed to fire a charge of shot into Safar's throat with immediate fatal result. Safar apparently had two companion hiding nearby and they opened fire on Nazar Muhammad but the latter managed to escape. In the morning the Extra Assistant Commissioner visited the spot and found Safar's corpse but his rifle and bandolier had been taken away.

29. On the morning of the 23rd March at about 1 A.M. several shots were fired on the Sanzala Station building and quarters. The culprits made off across the border. They appeared to be of the party of Mir Alam who has an old dispute with the Mallezai Malik.

30. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

	Cases disposed of		Increase.	Decrease.
	1932.	1933.		
Original—				
Criminal . . .	630	1,343	713	...
Civil	436	500	64	...
Execution . . .	87	90	3	...
Revenue and other miscellaneous cases.	83	87	4	...
Total .	1,236	2,020	784	...
Revision applications—				
Criminal . .	8	25	17	...
Civil	14	37	23	...
Total .	22	62	40	...

31. *Criminal Justice.*—During the year under review 1,430 cases were disposed of as compared with 713 in the preceding year. The increase is due in some measure to the fact that as far as possible all cases in which locals were concerned were referred to Jirga and also energetic measures were taken to dispose of old outstanding

cases. The number of persons charged with offences rose from 1,875 in the previous year to 2,841 in the year under review. Of these 1,868 were acquitted or discharged 568 were convicted and 405 awaited their trial at the close of the year.

Of those convicted 282 were sentenced to imprisonment, 393 to fine and 21 persons were imprisoned in default of furnishing security.

The chief reason for the large number of acquittals and discharges was that in many cases compromises were effected.

The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 17,380 of which Rs. 10,436 was recovered. Of the fines recovered Rs. 7,343 was paid by way of compensation and the balance credited to Government.

During the year there were twenty-five applications for revision including ten pending from the last year. Of these twenty-three were rejected and in two sentences were altered.

32. *Civil Justice.*—During the year under review 629 cases were dealt with. This compares with 436 in the preceding year. Of these 500 were disposed of leaving 129 pending at the close of the year. Of the number disposed of 212 related to money or moveable property, twenty-two to land or water, fifty-eight were matrimonial cases and 148 of miscellaneous nature.

There were thirty-eight (including thirteen pending from the last year) applications for revision during the year as compared with twenty-seven in the previous year. Of these thirty-seven were disposed of, leaving one pending at the close of the year. Of those disposed of in twenty-nine cases the decisions were confirmed, in two modified and seven cases were remanded to Lower Courts for further enquiry.

33. The working of the Jirgas was on the whole satisfactory. Efforts were made to raise the standard of Jirga membership to those wielding influence in their localities and to those definitely commanding the confidence of litigants.

34. *District Levies.*—The total strength of District Levies as it stood on the 31st December 1933 was 456 and the total expenditure on their maintenance amounted to Rs. 1,92,210.

The working of the Levies during the year calls for no special comment.

APPENDIX II.

SIBI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.

1. *Marris.*—In the month of May, a lashkar of Aliani Marris and some Sherani Marris attacked village Southal in the Bugti country and killed Gul Khan Raheja Bugti, seven other Bugtis and two Marris. The case was put with other Marri-Bugti cases to the Marri-Bugti Jirgas in the last week of August and the culprits were punished.

2. Khan Bahadur Nawab Muhammad Mehrulla Khan, Marri Tumandar died at Sibi on the morning of the 3rd December 1933. The Marri Jirga elected his eldest son Mir Khair Baksh Khan, as Sardar of the Marri tribe under the guardianship of Khan Sahib Mir Doda Khan, the brother of the late Tumandar.

3. *Bugtis.*—In the last week of September, a dispute arose over water rights between Mirkani and Machhiani Shambani Bugtis which resulted in bloodshed. One man was killed on the Mirkani side while one was wounded and one killed on the Machiani side. The murderers were arrested and securities taken from the parties.

4. *The Administered Area.*—General economic conditions were much the same as last year. Rainfall was fair. In view of the low prices of agricultural products and of the indebtedness of the zamindars in Nasirabad special concessions were granted by the Government to agriculturists.

The perennial and the non-perennial canals gave an average supply but unfortunately the Indus moved two miles east and the head of the Desert Canal was left high and dry at the beginning of September. The area under Kharif crops was 31,723 acres against 18,000 acres last year.

5. At the end of April Jamal, Akhtar, Khudadad, Abdur Rahman and Juma Sanzarkhels of Shahrigh, who had left their homes about two years ago and were living in the Hindubagh Tahsil entered the Ramu hills in the Shahrigh area and fired several shots at Hazrat Ali and other Khidranis in an attempt to overawe them so that they would settle outstanding cases. Akhtar and Jamal were arrested in the Zhob Agency and their case was decided by Jirga.

6. An affray between the Khidrani and Sheikh tribes in Shahrigh over a Sheikh woman in which three Sheikhs were killed, took place at the end of May. The case was placed before a Special Jirga and the culprits punished. The tribes are now living at peace.

7. In the middle of June an affray took place between the Chhalgari Marris and Dumars over gazing near Zarghungar in the Shahrigh Tahsil, in which one Marri and four Dumars were wounded. The parties concerned were dispersed by the Harnai Tahsil authorities and securities for peace obtained.

8. During the year the peace of the Sind districts bordering Nasirabad was repeatedly disturbed by the depredations of the notorious dacoit Abdur Rahman Brahui. He was at last located and killed on the 2nd November. Two of his accomplices were also captured and while a third escaped and was arrested afterwards. The Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan visited Jhatpat on the 15th December and held a Durbar in which rewards were given to the men of the Chagai Levy Corps and local tribesmen for the part they had played in the elimination of Abdur Rahman.

9. A serious clash took place between the Jamali and Pathan Beldars of the Canal Department in the Nasirabad illaqa resulting in the death of one Pathan and severe injuries to others on both sides. The case was placed before a Special Jirga and was settled.

10. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

—	Cases disposed of during 1932.	Cases disposed of during 1933.
Original—		
Criminal	1,654	1,219
Civil	1,226	903
Execution	...	547
Revenue and other miscellaneous cases.	234	289
Total .	3,114	2,953
Revision applications—		
Criminal	12	8
Civil	...	9
Total .	12	17

(Last year's figures for 1932 were incorrect.)

Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 75,021 against Rs. 57,058 in the preceding year. Total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 38,722 against Rs. 26,360 in the previous year.

The number of persons punished was 647 against 759 in the previous year and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 136 as compared with 225 in the preceding year.

The working of the Jirgas was very satisfactory.

11. *Levies.*—The number of Levies employed at the close of the year was 639.

Expenditure on Levies for the year was Rs. 3,04,305 against Rs. 3,01,585 in the previous year.

The conduct of the Levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

APPENDIX III.

LORALAI DISTRICT.

General attitude and conduct of tribes.—On the whole the tribes were peaceful and, with minor exceptions, there were no inter-tribal clashes. Only one attack was made on a Government servant—a Mistri employed by the Military Engineering Service who reported that he had been robbed. On the other hand private quarrels continued to result in murders. Fifty murders were reported during the year, seventeen of which occurred in the Barkhan Tahsil and fifteen in the Musakhel Tahsil. In only twelve cases out of the fifty was the murderer of a different tribe from his victim; the remainder (though all have not yet been fully investigated) were seemingly of a domestic nature, fifteen cases being definitely attributable to adultery or quarrels over women.

Events of interests which occurred in the District during the year are given below:—

1. On the night of the 4th May as a result of a quarrel between the Ustranas of Paliani Dauran and the Daryazai Lunis the latter attacked Paliani village. During the fight Abdur Rahman Lambardar of the village shot dead one Karim, a Daryazai Luni. This case was to be heard at the Gumbaz joint jirga in November. The parties were present but on the 9th November while the joint jirga was sitting and before the case came on Saleh Luni, a relative of Karim, stabbed Abdur Rahman in revenge outside the tent of the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Duki's Peshkar. A special jirga convened on the spot found the accused guilty. This award was subsequently confirmed by the District Magistrate who sentenced the accused to a term of imprisonment. The original case of the attack on the Paliani village and the killing of Karim Luni will be put before the next Jirga.

2. Early in June a fight took place between Karamdani and Rahimani Khetrans which resulted in the death of Ghulam Haidar Karamdani. Eight Karamdanis and fourteen Rahimanis were wounded. One of the injured Karamdanis died later.

3. On the night of the 28th June Pir Muhammad Sharezai Hamzazai and the wife of Malik Sharezai Hamzazai were found murdered in the former's house at Mekhtar. It was alleged that they were murdered on account of *Siahkari* but from enquiries made it was found that the murder was the result of long standing enmity. In this case Malik and his brother Ghafur were sentenced to fourteen years' rigorous imprisonment.

4. A party of Tauliani Khetran Feraris headed by Said Ali were active in the neighbourhood of Barkhan. It was reported on the 10th July that one of the party named Maind Ali was arrested by Lashkar Khan who in recognition of this service was made a Levy

Daffedar at Barkhan. This party again appeared in February in Vitakari in the Barkhan Tahsil. A Police party was sent from Loralai to arrest the offenders but was unable to accomplish this owing to the difficult nature of the terrain. It is hoped to effect their surrender on an undertaking that their cases will be decided according to *riwaj*.

5. On the 14th December a fight occurred between the Hamzazai and Dadozai subsections of the Musakhel tribe and resulted in the death of one Jangul Hamzazai.

6. On the 15th December one Faqir Shah, a mistri in the employ of Seth Kalu Ram, contractor, Loralai, was robbed by some dacoits, said to be five in number, while returning on a bicycle from Surghundi to Musakhel. The robbers took Rupees twenty-six in cash, stripped the mistri of his clothing and left him with his hands and feet tied with his own measuring tape.

7. Towards the end of December two Marris were killed at Torgood in Chamalang in the Duki Tahsil. The murderers were suspected to be Powindahs and, before security could be taken, some members of the Marri tribe retaliated by killing a Kharot in Baghao and wounding a Shinwari at Jandran Hill in the Barkhan Tahsil. Heavy security was taken from the Shinwaris and Kharots living in Barkhan and Duki Tahsils but before the Marris were bound down they murdered two more Shinwaris at Karargi near Gumbaz and wounded a third at Kupkhurd in the Duki Tahsil.

8. In the third week of February a fight occurred between the Walezai and Khudaidadzai subsections of the Dumar tribe in the Sinjawi Tahsil, resulting in the deaths of Khudadad Walezai and Shahbeg Khudaidadzai. Three men namely Mirak and Mazak Khudaidadzais and Abdur Rahim Walezai were wounded. Mauladad and Allahdad Walezai Levies of Inzarghat who were alleged to have taken part in the fight fled to the hills but subsequently surrendered. The case has since been settled.

9. On the 13th March one Gharib Dad, a Hazara Mistri of the Military Engineering Service, was attacked while returning from Murgha to Musakhel by two persons whose identity has not been established. He alleges that he was robbed of Rs. twenty in cash and a watch, stripped of his clothing and left with his hands and feet tide with a rope.

10. All the members of Sohrab Khan's party, with the exception of Khan Bahadur Mir Sohrab Khan himself, who migrated from Barkhan to Dera Ghazi Khan District in 1931, have returned to Barkhan on conditions approved by the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and are now living quietly in their villages. Sohrab Khan was still in Dera Ghazi Khan when the year closed.

11. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation

during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

—	Disposed of during 1932.	Disposed of during 1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal . .	1,060	1,060	...	...
Civil . .	1,307	1,155	...	152
Execution . .	763	591	...	172
Miscellaneous cases	799	500	...	299
Total .	3,929	3,306	...	623
Revision applications—				
Criminal . .	19	13	...	6
Civil . . .	8	11	3	...
Total .	27	24	3	6

Fines imposed in Political cases amounted to Rs. 89,701-15-0 against Rs. 1,36,821 imposed in the preceding year. The total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 47,824-2-2 against Rs. 40,533-3-0 realised in the preceding year. Of the total sum realised Rs. 45,152-2-2 were paid as compensation against Rs. 35,187-3-0 paid in the preceding year. The Government fines recovered in 1933 amounted to Rs. 2,672 against Rs. 5,346 recovered in the preceding year.

The number of persons punished during the year was 265 against 479 in the year 1932. The number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was 98 against 266 in the year 1932.

The working of the Jirga was satisfactory.

12. *District Levies.*—The total number of permanent Levies at the close of the year was 450. The expenditure on account of their pay including Khana Nashini allowances amounted to Rs. 1,83,099 against Rs. 1,85,336 in the preceding year. The travelling allowance of Levy Muharrirs during the year amounted to Rs. 439.

APPENDIX IV.

ZHOB DISTRICT.

1. *General attitude and conduct of tribes.*—The conduct of the tribes was good on the whole and number of murders and thefts by no means excessive. There were no cases of interference with the Railway.

2. Ten more Haripal outlaws returned and settled down peacefully.

3. On the 10th May 1933 a party of Marani outlaws headed by Khana Gul, Tarak Obokhel, Sherani, which had taken shelter with a Kirri of the Jalalkhel Nasirs on their way to Afghanistan, was captured by a party of the Zhob Militia with the assistance of the Huramzai Scouts. Khanagul is a notorious Sherani who evaded arrest for several years. The cases of these outlaws were referred to Special Jirgas and appropriate sentences of fine and imprisonment passed against them.

4. On the 19th May some raiders attacked a picquet of the Militia who had gone to Hussaini Nikka on a reconnaissance. The Militia returned their fire, killed one man and wounded another, and captured one rifle. The culprits were thought to be Mirkhankhel Sulemankhel.

5. On the 28th May 1933 Hamid Sulemankhel accompanied by Pale, Khosti, carried away across the border one Dostak son of Bashar Sulemanzai as the outcome of a family feud between the parties. A local pursuit party and Scouts went out but returned unsuccessful.

6. On the 14th July one Nek Muhammad, Irabzai Mandokhel, was fired at by Dost Muhammad and his relatives, at present absconding, near mile 21 on the Gul Kach Road on his way to Nwa Oba, Nek Muhammad receiving serious injuries. This was the result of a private feud.

7. On the 11th October 1933 a determined attack was made by a party of about 180 Sulemankhels and Kharots on the Nim Parao Militia Post between Gul Kach and Sambaza. The garrison, consisting of one Indian Officer and fifty Indian other ranks including ten mounted Militia, successfully repulsed the attack. The Militia lost five men dead and five wounded, in addition to some animals killed and wounded. The raiders left seven men killed under the walls of the post including Sher Jan Kharot, and sustained further heavy casualties.

8. On the 31st January 1934 Ali Muhammad, a Hazara Mistri on the Shaighalu road, was stopped by four armed badmashes about ten miles from Fort Sandeman and was robbed of Rs. 90. The culprits let the Mistri go and took with them a Huramzai gangman whom they had seized before they came upon the Mistri. The raiding party is suspected to be that of Nabiullah Alikhel who went ferar owing to some dispute with Malik Sanzar Alikhel. The offenders escaped.

9. One Rahman Haripal and some companions residing at Zarmilan damaged the water pump at Shinghar on the night of the

16th February 1934. They then went on to the Nishpa garden and set fire to the walnut trees. Khanar Khangai and Nazak Haripals saw the flames and, hurrying to the garden, succeeded in extinguishing the fire and saving the trees from damage. The culprits made their escape to Waziristan.

10. On the 27th February 1934 Pale Khosti's son carried away across the border a flock of sheep and goats belonging to some Musakhels.

11. On or about the 1st March ten cows belonging to certain Shahabzai Abdullazais were carried away while grazing in the vicinity of the village of Shahabzai by unknown Sulemankhels.

12. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The subjoined table compares the number of jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the year preceding:—

	Cases disposed of during 1932.	Cases disposed of during 1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original				
Criminal	409	587	78	..
Civil	383	318	..	65
Execution	147	140	..	7
Revenue and miscellaneous cases	710	425	..	285
Total	1,649	1,470	78	357
Revision applications—				
Criminal	..	4	4	..
Civil	3	..	..	3
Total	3	4	4	3

Fines imposed in cases tried by Jirgas amounted to Rs. 20,014. Total realisations including arrears amounted to Rs. 10,371. In many of the cases compensation was made payable by instalments. Out of the fines imposed a sum of Rs. 1,120 is due to Government while the balance is payable to injured parties as compensation.

The number of persons punished was 170 and the number of persons required to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping peace was 515.

The working of the jirgas was satisfactory. Some cases had, however, to be referred to *ad hoc* jirgas owing to party feeling among members of the local and joint jirgas.

No annual Zhob-Dera Ismail Khan or Zhob-Wano joint jirgas were held during the year under report.

13. *Levies.*—The total number of permanent Levies and Scouts at the close of the year was 732. Expenditure on this account was Rs. 2,64,452 including Rs. 5,565 for the Postal Levies. The conduct of the Levies was good and they performed their duties satisfactorily.

14. *Communications.*—During the year the Railway line was frequently damaged by floods and no trains ran for a period of about two months. This caused very great inconvenience and considerable expense to shopkeepers and the public. Owing to the unreliability of the train service travellers prefer to travel by lorries whenever possible.

15. *Health of the People.*—The health of the people was generally good. There were a few cases of small-pox, pneumonia and influenza.

16. *Zhob Militia, Personnel (men).*—The Corps was kept under strength throughout the year by fifty men due to retrenchment.

Good recruits were always available for all classes except Brahuis.

In July the Subedar Major of the Corps, Khan Bahadur Abdul Jabbar Khan, I.D.S.M., died of heart failure. This was a severe loss to the Corps. Subedar Mastan Gul was appointed Subedar Major in his place.

17. *Wireless.*—The Wireless sets in possession of the Militia have proved invaluable, particularly in keeping communication with the posts from Fort Sandeman to the Gomal. There are four pack sets and one Headquarter Stationary Set.

18. The following posts were held by the Zhob-Militia:—

Lower Zhob.

Sambaza.

Gulkach.

Shaighalu.

Manikhwa.

Siri Toi from 2nd September 1933 to 31st March 1934.

Nim Parao from 2nd September 1933 to 20th November 1933.

Upper Zhob.

Sharan Jogezai.

Murgha Faqirzai.

Gwal Haidarzai.

Surkhai Karez from 1st May 1933 to 26th September 1933.

Ashewat from 1st May 1933 to 26th May 1933.

19. Great attention is paid to musketry efficiency and a high standard has been reached.

20. The discipline of the Corps was good and there was no serious crime.

21. *General remarks.*—The general health of the Corps was good.

22. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—No new Post Office was opened in the Zhob District during the year. The Post Office at Lakaband was closed and that at Gawal Haidarzai was converted into an Extra Departmental Branch Office and moved to Shinkai station.

APPENDIX V.

BOLAN SUB-DIVISION INCLUDING THE PORTION OF THE QUETTA-NUSHKI RAILWAY WHICH LIES IN THE KALAT STATE.

1. *District Levies.*—The number of Levies employed at the close of the year was 144, the same as last year. They were distributed as follows:—

1. Bolan Posts and Railway Levies	110
2. Quetta-Nushki Railway Levies	15
3. Kachhi Railway Levies	19

The total expenditure was Rs. 56,628 against Rs. 56,672 last year.

The levies performed their duties satisfactorily.

2. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of Jirga cases decided under the Frontier Crimes Regulation during the year under report and the preceding year are compared below:—

	Cases disposed of last year.	Cases disposed of during the year under review.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—				
Criminal	20	44	24	...
Civil	57	5	...	52
Execution	...	...	...	...
Revenue and miscellaneous cases	...	...	...	...
Total .	77	49	24	52
Revision applications—				
Criminal	...	...	...	...
Civil	...	...	...	...

3. *Attitude of tribes.*—The attitude of the tribes was satisfactory.

APPENDIX VI.

CHAGAI DISTRICT.

1. *General attitude and conduct of tribes.*—Comparative peace reigned throughout the year under report on both the Afghan and Persian borders, the only incident of note being an attack by a party of Afghan raiders about fifteen miles north-west of Mashki Chah on a caravan consisting of four Ismailzais proceeding with a consignment of Persian silver from Robat to Nok Kundi on the 27th July. One of the Ismailzais was wounded and two were carried off by the raiders but were subsequently released. A party of tribal levies from Mashki Chah and a detachment of the Chagai Levy Corps from Nok Kundi were sent in pursuit but the raiders made good their escape across the border.

2. *Operations of the Frontier Crimes Regulation.*—The number of cases dealt with under the Frontier Crimes Regulation was 180 as against 230 during 1932:—

—	Cases disposed of in 1932.	Cases disposed of in 1933.	Increase.	Decrease.
Original—.				
Criminal	68	52	...	16
Civil	89	87	...	2
Execution	20	23	3	...
Revenue and other miscellaneous cases.	53	18	...	35
Total	230	180	3	53

Revision applications—*Nil.*

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 1,410. Realizations, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 1,051. Of the sum realised Rs. 1,016 were paid as compensation and the balance credited into the Treasury.

The number of persons punished was four against thirteen in the previous year and the number of persons called upon to furnish security for good behaviour or for keeping the peace was sixty-four.

The working of the Jirgas was satisfactory.

3. *Chagai Levy Corps.*—The Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat and of Chagai continued to be Commandant of the Corps.

Peace and quiet prevailed in the District and along the line of the Afghan and Persian borders for which the Chagai Levy Corps is responsible.

A detachment of the Corps was sent to the Nasirabad Tahsil to deal with the notorious Sind dacoit Abdur Rahman who had made himself a terror to the population residing on the Sind-Baluchistan border. It remained there for about eight months and was eventually successful in capturing Abdur Rahman. Suitable rewards were given to the men comprising the party.

The usual musketry practices were carried out towards the close of the year with satisfactory results.

4. *General.*—No change in the train service occurred during the year.

As an experimental measure for a period of six months from 1st December 1933, a reduction in the third Class Railway fares was made over the North Western Railway. Otherwise the rates of fares and freights remained the same.

B.—REPORTS ON INDIAN STATES.

APPENDIX VII.

KALAT STATE.

1. *General and Political.*—His Highness Nawab Bahadur Mir Sir Muhammad Azam Jan, G.C.I.E., Wali of Kalat, who had been ailing since the end of 1932, died at Kalat on the 10th September 1933. According to ancient custom the leading Sardars assembled at Kalat for the election of his successor and Shahzada Ahmed Yar Khan was unanimously elected Wali of Kalat and Khan of the Brahui Confederacy. This election was approved by the Government of India and the Dastarbandi ceremoney was performed according to the ancient custom of the State at Kalat on the 21st September 1933 in the presence of a large gathering of Sardars, State officials and other personages.

2. The accession of the new Khan was followed by changes in the personnel of the Administration, Mr. E. B. Wakefield, I.C.S., was appointed Wazir-i-Azam and Khan Sahib Mian Nasir-ud-Din Ahmed was temporarily appointed Chief Secretary to His Highness.

3. *Administration of land and water.*—The total land revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 3,54,496 against Rs. 2,90,361 (last year's figures were incorrectly reported) for the preceding year showing an increase of Rs. 64,135. The increase was due to improved control over revenue collections during the latter months of the year. Crops were good, but prices remained abnormally low.

4. *Legislation and protection.*—783 Criminal, Civil, Revenue and Miscellaneous cases were disposed of by the Wazir-i-Azam during the year while 343 cases were decided by the various Niabat courts including that of the Naib Wazir-i-Azam. These cases were decided by Jirga, arbitration, Shariat or compromise.

5. *Jails and Lock-ups.*—The total number of convicts and under-trial prisoners confined in the Jail at Mastung and in the various Niabat lock-ups was 142 and 181, respectively.

6. *Military Forces.*—The strength of His Highness the Khan's irregular troops was 202 as against 255 in the previous year. The strength of the State levies decreased from 590 to 483 during the year.

7. *Weather and crops.*—The area under both Khushkaba and irrigated lands was much above the average. Rates for grain continued to fall, leading to widespread poverty. There was, however, no scarcity of grain or fodder for cattle.

8. *Irrigation.*—The Lehri-Khanwah scheme cost the State Rs. 7,725 on account of repairs against Rs. 5,436 in the preceding year excluding labour supplied by the Zamindars.

9. *Trade.*—Figures showing the total value of imports into Pasni and exports from Pasni to Karachi are not available this year. The imports from and exports to Persia *viâ* Pasni totalled Rs. 29,896 and Rs. 39,393 against Rs. 12,314 and Rs. 41,204, respectively last year.

Income from customs duty from all ports amounted to Rs. 2,64,186 against Rs. 79,915 in the preceding year.

10. *Communications.*—The existing fair-weather roads were maintained.

11. *Revenue and Finance.*—The income of the State during the year from all sources amounted to Rs. 14,49,045 against Rs. 11,99,867 (last year's figures were incorrectly reported) in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 2,49,178. The expenditure for the year was Rs. 14,24,553 against Rs. 15,02,212 in the preceding year.

12. The credit balance of the State at the close of the year was Rs. 32,91,830 against Rs. 32,67,338 (the figures reported last year were incorrect), in the preceding year. Of this amount Rs. 27,50,000 are invested in Government loans and Rs. 3,00,000 in shares of the Quetta Electric Supply Co. Ltd.

13. Taccavis and other advances outstanding at the close of the year totalled Rs. 98,593 against Rs. 73,874 (the figures reported last year were incorrect).

14. *Hospitals.*—The State maintained dispensaries at:—

Sarawan—Mastung.

Jhalawan—Khozdar.

Kachhi—
Bhag.
Gandawa.
Lehri.

Mekran—
Turbat.
Pasni.

In addition there are Government hospitals at Kalat, Panjgur and Mand and a Church Mission Society hospital which functions at Mastung Road in the summer and at Dhadar in the winter. During the year, 1,09,640 patients were treated against 98,841 in the preceding year.

15. *Education.*—There are twelve schools for boys in the State (including Mekran). At Mastung there is a middle school and the rest are primary schools. The number of students on the roll on 31st March was 746 as against 718 last year. A trained graduate was appointed as Inspector of Schools in October to improve the working of the schools and to bring them up to the same standard as that of schools in British Baluchistan.

16. *State Stud.*—There was no epidemic disease among the animals and the general conditions of the animals was good. A number of old mares were sold and the number of animals reduced considerably. Expenditure on the Stud was considerably reduced and the condition of the stock has improved. The State horses continued to compete in the Quetta Races and in the Sibi Horse Show and won a number of prizes.

Mekran Levy Corps.

17. *Strength.*—The strength of the Mekran Levy Corps at the close of the year under report was 12 Indian Officers and 440 other ranks.

18. *Discipline and health.*—The discipline and spirit of the Corps was good and its health satisfactory. No infectious disease occurred during the year under report.

19. *Detachments.*—The following was the normal distribution of the platoons of the Mekran Levy Corps during the year:—

Panjgur Headquarters.
Grawag.
Gar.
Parom.
Turbat.
Suntsar.
Mand.

APPENDIX VIII.

TRIBAL AFFAIRS IN KALAT.

1. The year under review was free from serious disturbances and raids were few.

2. *Jhalawan.*—A notorious dacoit Abdur Rahman, Zarakzai, who had committed several dacoities in Sind territory and escaped from the custody of the Sind Police, was killed in an encounter between his gang and a detachment of the Chagai Levy Corps near Rojhan on the 2nd November. Operations against this gang involved the posting of a platoon of the Chagai Levy Corps in the Nasirabad Tahsil for several months, and it was only with the utmost difficulty and after numerous disappointments that the man was eventually run to earth in the jungles of the Sind-Baluchistan border.

3. The appointment of a new Sardar of the Haruni tribe is still under consideration, as the late Sardar's second son died at Sibi during the winter.

4. *Kachhi.*—In April, Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan, Magassi, who was unable to carry on his responsibilities as Sardar owing to protracted indisposition, resigned his position and his younger brother Mir Yusuf Ali Khan was appointed Sardar of the Magassi tribe. The usual Khillat Sardari was awarded to him by His Highness the late Khan.

5. A dispute between Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, brother of the Magassi Sardar, and the Jemalis of Larkana over the hand of a girl was the cause strained relations between the two tribes but the Indian Assistant to the Political Agent, Kalat, was sent to Larkana and succeeded with the help of the Magassi Sardar in bringing about an amicable settlement.

6. *Mekran.*—Immigration on a considerable scale into Mekran from Persian Baluchistan took place throughout the year. About 6,000 persons are believed to have entered Mekran. Some of these have since returned to their homes while others migrated to Gwadur and Sind.

7. *Kharan.*—The relations of the Nawab of Kharan with His Highness the Khan of Kalat continued to be cordial. Peace prevailed throughout the illaqa except for an affray which took place as a result of a land dispute between the Nawab of Kharan and the Muhammadhasni Sardar on the Kharan border near Mashkai as a result of which one man on the Kharan side was killed and a karez which was the bone of contention was destroyed. The case has not yet been settled.

APPENDIX IX.

LAS BELA STATE.

1. *General and Political.*—The Jam Sahib, Mir Ghulam Muhammad Khan, and his family generally kept good health during the year.

A sixth daughter was born to the Jam Sahib from his *Malir* wife in February.

2. The political charge of the State was held by C. P. Skrine, Esq., I.C.S., while Khan Sarbuland Khan, I.D.S.M., I.O.M., continued as Wazir.

3. *Administration of land.*—There was no change in the land taxation. The revenue assessment for the year amounted to Rs. 75,656 against Rs. 54,088 last year and was realised in full.

Legislation and protection.

4. *Criminal Justice.*—The number of criminal cases of all descriptions was 551 including 95 from the last year. Of these 494 were disposed of leaving 57 pending.

These cases involved the arrest of 428 men of whom 126 were found guilty and convicted, 298 released and the remaining 4 are under trial.

During the year there were eight cases of murder, eight of adultery and two of suicide, while five, seven and one respectively were pending from the preceding year. The majority of the other cases related to petty crimes.

Fines imposed amounted to Rs. 8,810 while Rs. 8,960 were outstanding from the last year. Of this Rs. 5,934 were realised in cash and Rs. 2,237 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,599 uncollected at the end of the year. The value of stolen property was Rs. 4,868 of which Rs. 1,422 were recovered against Rs. 1,964 in the preceding year.

5. *Civil Justice.*—The number of Civil, Revenue, Miscellaneous and Execution cases disposed of during the year was as follows:—

	1932-33.	1933-34
Civil	499	492
Revenue	136	785
Miscellaneous	518	584
Execution	141	185

6. *Military Forces.*—The Lasi (Local) Fauj consisting of fifty-eight men and the Military Police of sixty-one men was maintained.

7. *Police and Village Watchmen.*—No regular Police were maintained by the State but police duties were performed by the State Levies (numbering 114) who functioned as village watchmen also, in addition to miscellaneous work connected with the Revenue and Judicial Administration of the State.

Production and Distribution.

8. *Weather and Crops.*—Owing to the scarcity of rain and crop diseases, the Rabi Crop this year was not as good as last year's, but subsequent timely rains resulted in a bumper harvest of *jowari* in the Kharif. A disease locally known as *Khureda, Gitty* and *Tund* damaged the crops to some extent.

Continuous heavy floods did great damage to the *Mung* crop though the heavy rain was of great benefit to the cattle and their owners, both in the State and the Levies Tracts.

The statement below shows the wholesale prices per maund of ghee, goat hair and wool prevailing in the State during the year:—

	Ghee.	Goat hair.	Wool.
Permanent owner	27—28	8—9	12—13
Nomads	26—27	7—8	11—12

9. *Irrigation.*—The Jazan Band in the Shah Lakhra Nishat remained structurally sound and proved beneficial as usual.

10. *Wages and Labour.*—There were no changes in the rates of wages and labour.

11. *Trade and Manufacture.*—Exports chiefly consisted of dried fish, mustard seeds, hides, coriander, saddle bags, and *gugal.* Wool and ghee are generally imported from Jhalawan and re-exported to Sind. The chief imports are cloth, rice, sugar, kerosine oil, tobacco, wheat, dates, dwarfpalms leaves and ropes.

Trade continued to progress. Duty collected amounted to Rs. 2,05,951 against Rs. 1,46,771 in the preceding year.

12. *Communications.*—The existing Karachi-Bela, Hab-Kotira, Bela-Liari, and Bela Thappi fair weather roads were maintained at a cost of Rs. 6,844 against Rs. 6,573 last year.

13. *Revenue and Finance.*—The total income of the State during the year amounted to Rs. 3,77,627 against Rs. 2,91,000 last year. The increase was due chiefly to the sudden rise in imports *vid* Sonmiani and other ports.

Expenditure including that on public works amounted to Rs. 3,02,769 against Rs. 3,04,538 last year.

14. *Vital Statistics.*—The state continued to maintain two dispensaries at Bela and Uthal. With the exception of small-pox there was no epidemic in the State.

436 operations were performed and 6,677 persons were vaccinated against 411 operations and 847 vaccinations respectively in the preceding year. The number of patients treated was 34,001 against 34,045 last year.

15. *Education.*—The State maintained upper and lower Primary Schools for boys at Bela and Uthal respectively. The total number of boys on the roll was 79 as last year. There is no girls school in the State.

The Khoja community's school at Ormara continued to receive an annual grant of Rs. 1,200 from His Highness the Agha Khan.

The cost of maintenance of the two State schools was Rs. 3,488 against Rs. 2,912 last year.

APPENDICES TO PART II.

APPENDIX I.

Land Revenue.

The following table compares the amounts assessed, collected and not recovered in the year 1933-34 with corresponding figures for the preceding year.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	Difference + increase — decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Gross Demand.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	63,871*	64,891	+1,020
(*b*) Current year's demand .	9,44,437	10,91,179	+1,46,742
Total .	10,08,308	11,56,070	+1,47,762
II.—Collections.			
(*a*) Arrears for previous year .	20,803	25,244	+4,441
(*b*) Current year's collection .	7,62,354	8,29,124	+66,770
Total .	7,83,157	8,54,368	+71,211
III.—Amounts not recovered.			
(*a*) Remissions . . .	1,15,856	1,09,678	—6,178
(*b*) Malikana	30,393	32,846	+2,453
(*c*) Suspension . . .	43,645	61,945	+18,300
(*d*) Grain and cash allowances .	14,232	14,323	+91
(*e*) Arrears	21,022	82,906	+61,884
(*f*) Miscellaneous . . .	3	4	+1
Total .	2,25,151	3,01,702	+76,551

This table does not include Rs. 2,759-6-2 on account of gross revenue of the Bolan Tahsil for 1933-34 which is paid to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

* The difference is explained below :—

	Rs.
Deduct set off against other Tahsils	—76
Add shown under Malikana instead of under suspensions in the last year's report through an oversight . .	+20
Add land revenue for the year 1931-32 assessed and recovered during the year 1932-33 . . .	—20
Total .	+36

132887

APPENDIX II.

An analysis by Districts of the figures shown in Appendix I giving the results exhibited in the subjoined table as compared with the figures for 1932-33 (increase+, decrease—).

District.	Demand.	Collections.
	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	+18,588	+15,491
Sibi	+1,14,605	+69,523
Loralai	+18,158	—9,265
Zhob	—16,198	—14,673
Chagai	+10,308	+7,707
Kalat	+2,301	+2,428
Total .	+1,47,762	+71,211

APPENDIX III.

The following are the details of the remissions and suspensions granted during the year 1933-34 :—

District.	Tahsil.	Amount remitted.	Amount suspended.
		Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	Quetta . .	1,293	1,647
	Pishin . .	1,449	..
Sibi	Nasirabad .	1,06,691	24
	Shahrigh . .	37	..
Loralai	Barkhan . .	189	15,000
	Duki . .	..	25,859
	Sinjawi . .	19	..
Zhob	Hindubagh .	..	2,184
	Killa Saifulla .	..	10,231
Chagai	Nushki . .	..	7,000
Total .		1,09,678	61,945

APPENDIX IV.

Rates at which Government revenue wheat was sold.

Tahsil.	Rates per maund.	
	1932-33.	1933-34.
Quetta	Rs. A. P. 2 10 0	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 3 5 9 to 2 1 6
Chaman	No produce on account of drought.	No produce on account of drought.
Pishin	2 6 0	2 13 9
Shorarud	2 11 0	2 4 0
Bori	2 4 0	3 0 0
Barkhan	1 6 9	2 8 6
Duki	2 5 3	2 10 6
Sinjawi	2 8 6	2 15 3
Musakhel	1 7 6	2 0 0
Fort Sandeman	2 4 0	3 4 6
Killa Saifulla	2 9 0	3 2 0
Hindubagh	2 11 6	3 4 6
Sibi	2 0 0 to 2 7 6	2 8 0 to 3 0 0
Shahrigh	1 8 0 to 2 1 0	1 15 0 to 2 4 0
Kohlu	1 10 6	2 5 0
Nushki	3 6 6	2 1 0
Dalbandin	2 14 0	2 0 0
Bolan	2 10 7	2 14 0

APPENDIX V.

Average retail prices at which wheat and millet were selling.

Station.	April 1933 (per rupee).		March 1934 (per rupee).	
	Seers.	Ch.	Seers.	Ch.
Wheat.				
Quetta	9	5	12	10
Loralai	12	12	14	0
Fort Sandeman	12	0	12	8
Nushki	12	8	16	0
Millet.				
Sibi	22	14	32	0

APPENDIX VI.

Rainfall.

Station.	Average of 10 years from 1921-22 to 1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
Quetta	8·02	11·20	6·43	10·00
Sibi	4·76	2·46	5·26	3·92
Harnai	10·72	9·59	16·26	15·37
Loralai	7·97	5·53	10·20	9·44
Fort Sandeman . . .	10·69	9·93	9·24	7·99
Nushki	4·78	7·36	4·02	4·37
Mach	4·61	8·45	11·18	5·82

APPENDIX VII.

The total advances made amounted to Rs. 1,21,835 as compared with Rs. 1,96,215 in the previous year as shown below :—

District.	Land Improvements Loans Act.		Agriculturists Loans Act.		Total.		Difference, increase + decrease —.
	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1932-33.	1933-34.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	28,900	27,945	7,460	4,350	36,360	32,295	—4,065
Sibi . .	11,035	16,500	40,965	15,500	52,000	32,000	—20,000
Loralai . .	8,560	7,810	16,940	14,140	25,500	21,950	—3,550
Zhob . .	47,700	16,410	22,155	8,580	69,855	24,990	—44,865
Chagai . .	4,200	6,380	5,800	3,620	10,000	10,000	..
Kalat . .	1,000	400	1,500	200	2,500	600	—1,900
Total .	1,01,395	75,445	94,820	46,390	1,96,215	1,21,835	—74,380

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of Schools and Scholars as stood on 31st March 1934.

Description.	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.
For boys.				
Normal School	1	18	1	19
Secondary Schools	11	4,052	11	4,188
Primary Schools of all kinds	91	2,539	94	2,595
Total	103	6,609	106	6,802
Private Schools.				
(*a*) Mosque Schools	170	2,692	213	2,889
(*b*) Others	1	98	1	75
Total	171	2,790	214	2,964
For girls.				
Secondary Schools	6	1,473	6	1,616
Primary Schools	3	332	3	304
Total	9	1,805	9	1,920
European Schools.				
Common to boys and girls	2	272	2	250
Total	2	272	2	250
Grand Total	285	11,476	331	11,936

APPENDIX IX.

(*a*) Secondary Schools (boys)	4,188
Primary Schools (boys)	2,595
Secondary Schools (girls)	1,616
Primary Schools (girls)	304
Normal School (boys)	19
European Schools (boys)	100
European School (girls)	150
Total	8,972

Almost all these schools have Primary Departments attached to them.

(*b*) According to caste and creed the number is distributed as under:—

Europeans and Anglo-Indians	133
Indian Christians	224
Muhammedans	4,357
Hindus and Sikhs	4,171
Parsees	47
Others	40
Total	8,972

APPENDIX X.

Municipal and Local Funds.

Statement showing the opening and closing balance of the Municipal, Local and Bazar Funds for the year 1933-34.

Name of Funds.	Opening balance.	Receipt.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	*2,89,211 7 3	6,93,156 0 9	9,82,367 8 0	7,19,702 1 0	†2,62,665 7 0
Total Municipal Fund	2,89,211 7 3	6,93,156 0 9	9,82,367 8 0	7,19,702 1 0	2,62,665 7 0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund,	1,40,963 8 7	2,13,313 12 2	3,54,277 4 9	2,16,588 7 4	1,37,688 13 5
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	40,390 11 7	71,979 15 7	1,12,370 11 2	87,609 6 1	24,761 5 1
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	21,909 1 9	45,067 14 6	66,977 0 3	45,067 11 10	21,909 4 5
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	36,986 11 7	64,444 12 8	1,01,431 8 3	50,576 1 3	50,855 7 0
6. Nushki Town Fund	4,524 5 7	8,156 12 0	12,681 1 7	8,013 15 8	4,667 1 11
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	5,098 10 6	3,599 4 4	8,697 14 10	3,118 9 0	5,579 5 10
Total Local Fund	2,49,873 1 7	4,06,562 7 3	6,56,435 8 10	4,10,974 3 2	2,45,461 5 8

* Excludes Rs. 97,620-5-8 on account of Provident Fund and Security deposit of Municipal Servants.
† Excludes Rs. 88,170-7-4 on account of Provident Fund and Security deposit of Municipal Servants.
These figures do not include the amounts invested by the following funds:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Quetta Municipal Fund	58,400	0	0
2. Pishin Saddar and District Bazar Fund	2,39,800	0	0
3. Sibi District Bazar Fund	70,584	12	3
4. Loralai Bazar Fund	15,933	12	3
5. Fort Sandeman Bazar Fund	37,000	0	0
6. Nushki Town Fund	4,992	0	0
7. Bolan Bazar Fund	11,500	0	0

APPENDICES XI and XII.

Nil.

APPENDIX XIII.

Serious offences committed in 1933.

Sections of the Indian Penal Code.	Offences admitted to have occurred.								
	Quetta-Pishin.	Sibi.	Loralai.	Zhob.	Chagai.	Kalat.	Total 1933.	Total 1932.	Total 1931.
Rioting, 147-148	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Murder, 302	32	43	..	4	2	..	81	83	104
Murder, attempt, 307	16	12	..	8	..	..	36	43	42
Culpable homicide, 304	20	9	..	39	..	..	68	39	20
Suicide attempt, 309,	..	..	73	..	..	..	73	6	5
Hurt with aggravation, 325 to 331 and 333	740	36	1	87	15	6	885	869	713
Kidnapping, 363 to 369	46	27	..	..	..	..	73	69	74
Rape, 376	15	..	..	1	..	..	16	28	25
Unnatural offences, 377	23	10	1	..	..	..	34	31	20
Theft, 379 to 382 and 401	663	679	8	105	39	14	1,508	1,461	1,003
Robbery, 392 to 394	28	..	21	29	..	..	78	96	132
Dacoity with murder, 396	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	24
Dacoity other cases, 395 to 397, 400 to 402	20	..	9	73	..	..	102	106	20

Receiving stolen property, 411 to 414	254	26	1	6	..	1	288	163	126
Mischief with aggravation, 429 to 433, 435 to 440	52	81	4	85	20	..	242	173	141
Criminal trespass resulting in death, 459 to 460	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	26	4
Criminal Trespass relating to other serious offences, 453 to 457.	78	35	..	13	..	..	126	103	103
Adultery, 497	..	65	..	..	..	..	65	23	148
Abduction, 498	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	46	94
Total 1933	1,987	1,027	139	450	76	21	3,700	..	..
Total 1932	1,420	681	709	458	70	35	..	3,373	..
Total 1931	1,344	793	171	437	30	23	..		2,798

N.B. This statement also includes serious offences tried by Jirga.

APPENDIX XIV.

The following is the summary of Civil, Revenue and Criminal work done under regular Judicial proceedings in 1933 as compared with figures for the year 1932.

	Civil and Revenue cases and appeals.								Criminal Cases and Appeals.			
	Number of Regular Cases.		Number of Miscellaneous Cases.		Number of Regular Appeals.		Number of Miscellaneous Appeals.		Number of Cases.		Number of Appeals.	
	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933	1932	1933
Pending from the previous year.	573	710	10	32	88	(a)106	4	1	163	(a) 331	9	31
Instituted during the year	4,601	4,501	342	278	235	*245	24	44	3,660	5,302	140	132
Total	5,174	5,211	352	310	323	351	28	45	3,823	5,633	149	163
Disposed of during the year.	4,464	4,549	320	300	219	242	27	40	3,506	5,341	118	146
Transferred to Jirga Register.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pending at the close of the year.	710	662	32	10	(a)104	109	1	5	(a)317	292	31	17

*Excluding 12 Review Cases in Judicial Commissioner's Court.
(a) Difference is due to correct classification.

APPENDIX XV.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return No.

(Figures in columns 2 to 31

Name of District.	Country spirit.					Malt liquors.			Wines and spirits [Foreign liquors other than beer, medicated wines and commercial spirits].			Total of columns 7, 11, 14 and 17.
	Duty on distillery spirits.	Fees from distilleries.	License fees for sale of distillery spirits.	Total receipts from distillery spirits.	Total receipts from country spirits.	Duty on beer manufactured in India.	License fees for sale of beer manufactured in India or elsewhere.	Total receipts from beer.	Duty on wines and spirits manufactured in India and classed as Foreign liquors.	License fees for the sale of foreign liquors generally, whether imported or manufactured in India.	Total of columns 15 and 16.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin .	1,86 747	3,000	47,364	2,37,111	2,37,111	65,925	33,99	69,324	25,582	15,843	41,425	3,47,860
Sibi . . .	19,625	...	4,895	24,520	24,520	54	..	54	...	377	377	24,951
Loralai . . .	11,738	...	3,522	15,260	15,260	...	...	...	...	550	550	15,810
Zhob . . .	12,581	...	4,240	16,821	16,821	...	..	...	10,759	555	11,314	28,135
Chagai . . .	4,752	...	1,149	5,901	5,901	...	...	...	...	50	50	5,951
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	3,864	...	923	4,787	4,787	...	...	...	...	155	155	4,942
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Revenue Commissioner's office.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Treasury Officer, Quetta.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total .	2,39,307	3,000	62,093	3,04,400	3,04.400	65,979*	3,309	69,378*	36,341	17,530	53,871	4,27,649
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of previous year.	2,52,605	3,402	71,248	3,26,255	3,26,255	75,225	997	76,232	33,639	14,210	47 849	4,50,326
Kalat State . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes Rs. 669 on account of duty on beer imported from Punjab during 1933-34.

N. B.—Columns 6, 8—11, 19—2 26, 30—32, 34, 36 38, 39, 42 and 44—47.

XV.

1.—Revenue for 1933-34.

are gross.)

Receipts from commercial spirits including denatured spirits and medicated wines.			Sale proceeds of Exciseopium		Opium.			Hemp drugs.					Fines and forfeitures.	Grand total of columns 2 to 27.	*Deduct*—from column 28		Total net Excise revenue in the year.
								Sale proceeds.		License fees, wholesale and retail from—							
License fees for medicated wines.	License fees for commercial spirits.	Total of columns 19 to 22.	Cost price.	Duty.	License fees for the sale of opium [wholesale and retail].	Fees for morphia licenses and for permits for manufacture and sale of medicinal preparations of opium [druggists' permits].	Total receipts from opium.	Charas.	Bhang	Charas.	Warehouse dues.	Total receipts from hemp drugs.			Refunds.	Expenditure as per Return II.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
150	50	200	6,479	14,521	15,556	210	37,068	26,976	260	31,530	140	58,926	14	4,44,068	75	17,671	4,26,322
...	...	...	931	2,129	2,027	...	5,063	...	240	5,400	...	5,640	10	35,658	...	4,412	31,276
...	...	...	506	1,294	1,266	...	3,126	...	...	2,060	...	2,060	...	20,996	...	2,198	18,798
...	...	...	493	1,127	1,107	...	2,727	...	...	1,653	...	1,653	100	32,645	...	2,056	30,589
...	...	...	110	250	250	...	610	...	...	248	...	248	..	6,809	...	110	6,699
...	...	...	128	292	178	...	598	...	...	747	...	747	...	6,287	...	128	6,159
...	...	...	913	2,087	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	..	3,000	...	913	2,087
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,502	—9,502
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313	—313
150	50	200	8,707	19,913	20,386	210	49,216	26,976	520	41,608	140	69,304	124	5,46,493	75	36,390	5,10,028
...	...	...	913	2,087	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...	913	2,087
25	...	25	9,463	21,437	20,110	120	51,130	29,211	800	39,136	66	9,313	24	5,70,818	143	37,788	5,32,887
...	...	...	1,029	3,331	...	...	3,360	...	...	..	...	...	...	3,360	..	1,029	2,331

† Includes Rs. 23,759 on account of duty on rum imported from U. P. and whisky imported from Punjab during the year 1933-34 as under :—

(*a*) Duty on rum imported from U. P. . . .	16,658
(*b*) Duty on whisky imported from Punjab . . .	7,101
Total .	23,759

have been omitted as they were blank.

APPENDIX XVI.

Imperial Return II.—Expenditure for 1933-34.

Name of District.	Pay of officers and establishment.	Allowances other than rewards.	Supplies and Services other than rewards.		Contingencies and special charges other than rewards.	Rewards	Cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department.	Total charges.
			Construction and repairs of buildings.	Other charges.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Quetta-Pishin	8,402	843	769	..	1,178	..	6,479	17,671
Sibi	3,111	11	..	..	299	60	931	4,412
Loralai	1,314	318	..	..	..	..	566	2,198
Zhob	1,373	120	..	..	70	..	493	2,056
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	110
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	128
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	913	913
Revenue Commissioner's office	7,122	1,469	..	..	911	..	..	9,502
Treasury Officer, Quetta	..	..	..	..	313	..	..	313
Total	21,322	2,761	769	..	2,771	60	8,707	36,390
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	913	913
Total of previous year	20,984	4,061	877	50	2,293	60	9,463	37,788
Kalat State	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,029	1,029

N.B.—The total cost of opium supplied to the Excise Department during the year is to be shown in lump in column 8.

Note.—Columns 9—14 have been omitted as they were blank.

APPENDIX XVII.

APPENDIX

Imperial Return

Division and District.	Manufacture of liquor—Number of—		Number of wholesale licenses for the sale of—					Country liquors. Spirits under distillery system (permanent).
	Breweries.	Government distilleries.	Country spirits.	Liquors other than commercial spirits imported or manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquor.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	
1	2	3	6	7	10	11	12	14
Quetta-Pishin . . .	1	1	..	11	1	2	1	9
Sibi	..	..	2	..	2	2	2	21
Loralai	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
Zhob	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Total .	1	1	2	15	3	4	3	42
Total of previous year .	1	1	2	15	3	4	3	42

N.B.—Columns 4, 5, 8, 9, 13, 15—20, 28

XVII.

III.—Shops and Licenses, 1933-34.

Foreign liquors. Retail licenses—Number for sale of —									Number of shops licensed for retail sale of—				Retail licenses— Number for sale of—		
Malt liquors only.	Foreign liquors to be consumed on premises and on and off premises.	Foreign liquors to be consumed off premises.	Liquors in *hotels, restaurants*, Boarding houses and Clubs and refreshment rooms and stalls other than railway refreshment rooms (excluding canteens).	Liquors in canteens.	Liquors in railway refreshment rooms, dak bungalows, dining cars and *steamers*.	Liquors in temporary refreshment stalls (including other temporary licenses for foreign liquors).	Rectified spirits and medicated wines. (Druggists' permits.)	Denatured spirits.	Raw opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Opium and its preparations for medical purposes only. (Ordinary druggists' permits.)	Morphia. (Special druggists' permits.)	Cocaine. (Druggists' permits.)
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	38
2	1	11	13	24	2	17	1	32	7	7	7	7	1	2	2
..	..	4	..	..	4	..	..	4	12	20	20	20	..	..	..
..	..	3	1	..	2	..	..	6	4	4	4	4	..	..	..
..	..	4	..	1	2	..	..	4	3	..	3	3	..	..	..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	2	2	2	..	..	..
2	1	25	14	25	11	17	1	47	30	35	38	38	1	2	2
2	1	27	16	21	12	8	2	44	30	35	38	38	2	2	2

[a] nd 37 have been omitted as they were blank.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption, Rates of Duties and Prices, 1933-34.

Name of District.	Country Spirits. Issues in Imperial gallons. At strength of 10° U. P.	At strength of 20° U. P.	Equivalent at London proof of the total of columns 2, 3 and 4.	Rates of duty.	Cost price per L. P. gallon.	Retail price per L. P. gallon.
1	2	3	4	5		7
Quetta-Pishin .	26,444	1,375	24,899·6	(i) For consumption in all areas except in the following cases for which rates shall be shown against each of them :—	For plain country Spirit Re. 1 13 9 per L. P. gallon	All areas except Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil :—
Sibi . . .	3,261	..	2,934·9	10° U. P. . Rs. 6-12 per gallon 20° U. P. . Rs. 6-0 ,,		
Loralai . .	1,739	..	1,565·1		(i) Extra charges for L. P. gallon over and above this rate for preparing flavoured country liquor for licensees and special permit holders in	Plain. Flavoured.
Zhob . .	1,855	10	1,669·5		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P
					(a) Large pot stills 0 2 0	10° U. P. . 11 10 8 13 5 4
					(b) Small pot stills 0 3 0	20° U. P. . 10 13 4 10 13 4

Chagai . .	704	..	033·6	(ii) For consumption in Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil:—	(iii) Colouring plain country Spirit with caramel so as to Resemble rum . Rs. A. P. 0 1 0	Nasirabad Sub-Division and Kachhi Railway Tahsil: — Plain. Favoured.
Bolan Pass and Kachhi-Nushki Railway District.	605	..	544·5	10° U. P. . Rs. 4-5 per gallon. 20° U. P. . Rs. 3-14 "		Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P. 10° U. P. . 10 0 0 11 10 8 20° U. P. . 9 2 8 0 2 8
				(iii) For consumption by special permit holders:—		
				10° U. P. . Rs. 11-2 per gallon.		
				20° U. P. . Rs. 10-0 "		
Total .	94,808	1,385	32,247·2			
Total of previous year.	26,065	760	24,057·5			

APPENDIX

Imperial Return IV.—Consumption,

Name of District.	Foreign liquors.					Commercial spirits.			Issues in seers of excise opium.	Wholesale price of opium to retail vendors, per seer.	
	Imported liquors.			Liquors manufactured in India and classed as foreign liquors.							
	Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Wines in Imperial gallons.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Spirits in Imperial gallons London proof.	Malt liquors in Imperial gallons.	Rectified spirits in Imperial gallons.	Denatured spirits in Imperial gallons.	Medicated wines in Imperial gallons.		Cost price.	Duty.
1	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20
Quetta-Pishin .	5,148	1,506	69,852	2,222	82,820	2	2,908	13	355	18 4	41 12
Sibi . . .	152	47	867	...	677	...	151	...	51	18 4	41 12
Loralai . .	354	80	2,563	...	845	...	208	...	31	18 4	41 12
Zhob . .	293	48	1,297	543	571	...	165	...	27	18 4	41 12
Chagai . .	32	5	232	...	11	...	...	...	6	18 4	41 12
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	65	4	114	...	830	...	...	...	7	18 4	41 12
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Total .	6,044	1,690	74,925	2,765*	85,754	2	3,432	13	477	18 4	41 12
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	...
Total of previous year.	5,439	1,662	72,248	1,888	1,04,925	4	2,885	12	515	18 6	41 10
Kalat State .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	...

* Includes 958 gallons imported by troops from United Provinces

XVIII—*contd.*

Rates of Duties and Prices, 1933-34—*contd.*

Opium and other drugs.

Average retail price of opium per seer.	Sales of morphia in lbs., oz. and grs.	Charas.				Ganja.				Bhang.				Sales of cocaine in lbs., oz. and grs.
		Sales in seers.	*Cost* price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	Sales in seers of bhang and its preparations.	Cost price per seer.	Duty per seer.	Retail price per seer.	
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
	Grains.													Grains.
100	1,110·46	651·26	2 12	20	60	1·09	2	10	50	324·76	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	996·00
100	...	187·89	2 12	20	60	0·14	2	10	50	265·60	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	69·51	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	15·81	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	78·90	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	23·30	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	15·70	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	8·75	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
100	...	32·05	2 12	20	60	...	2	10	50	22·94	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	...
...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
100	1,110·46	1,035·81	2 12	20	60	1·23	2	10	50	661·16	8 to 12	1	5 to 6	996·00
...	...	291	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	..	...	...	...
100	1, 76·13	1,212·74	4 8	20	60	2·28	2	10	50	763·51	..	1	6 0	545·00
...	...	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

and 927 gallons supplied to troops by Quetta Distillery.

APPENDIX XIX.

Imperial Return IV-A.

1933-34.

Imports and exports of excisable articles of different descriptions from and to other British Indian Provinces (a) on payment of duty and (b) in bond.

Description of excisable articles.	Imports.							Exports.	
	Duty-paid.				In bond.		Total.	Duty paid in Baluchistan to the credit of Sind.	
	From Punjab.		From United Provinces.					To Sind.	
	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	Quantity.	Amount of duty.	From Punjab.	From Bombay Presidency.		Quantity.	Amount of duty.
1	2	3	4	5	8	9	10	11	12
	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Md. s. ch.	Gallons.	Rs. a. p.
Beer	893·3	669 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	1,600	1,200 0 0
Whisky	369·25	7,101 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charas	..	..	..	..	33 28 13	..	33 28 13	..	..
Bhang	..	..	..	..	..	1[illegible] 0 0 from Sind.	..	..	..
Rum (Rosa)	..	..	958·3	16,658 0 0	..	..	..	..	..
Total									

Note.—Columns 6, 7 and 13—19 being blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX XX.

APPENDIX

Imperial

Division and District,	Area in square miles		Population (in thousands).		Number	
					Country spirit.	
	Distillery system.		Distillery system.		Distillery area.	
1	3		5		7	
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
Quetta-Pishin . .	19·5	5,200·5	60,272	87,269	3·9	1,300·1
Sibi	..	3,919	..	87,781	..	186·6
Loralai . . .	..	7,525	..	86,087	..	1,881·3
Zhob . . .	..	10,315	..	57,963	..	3,438·3
Chagai . . .	..	19,622	..	24,224	..	9,811·0
Bolan Pass and Kachi Nushki Railway District.	..	359	..	4,688	..	119·7
Total .	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	3·9	1,268·7
Total of previous year	19·5	46,940·5	60,272	3,48,012	..	1,268·7

Note.—Columns 2, 4, 6 and 12 being

XX.

Return V.

of square miles per shop.								No. of shops per 10,000 of population.					
Opium.		Ganja.		Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit. Distillery area.		Opium.		Ganja.	
8		9		10		11		13		14		15	
Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.
6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	6·5	1,300·1	·83	·46	·5	·46	·5	·46
..	326·6	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	196·0	..	2·39	..	1·37	..	2·28
..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	1,881·3	..	·46	..	·46	..	·46
..	3,438·3	..	..	..	3,438·3	..	3,438·3	..	·52	..	·52	..	..
..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	9,811	..	·83	..	·83	..	·83
..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	179·5	..	6·40	..	4·27	..	4·27
6·5	1,739·3	6·5	1,466·9	6·5	1,341·2	6·5	1,341·2	·83	1·06	·5	·8	·5	·92
6·5	1,739·3	6·5	1,466·9	6·5	1,341·2	6·5	1,341·2	·83	1·06	·5	·8	·5	·92

blank have been omitted.

APPENDIX
Imperial

Division and District.	Number of shops per 10,000 of population.				Consumption per 100 of the population in gallons or seers (to two places of decimals).					Average taxation		
	Charas.		Bhang.		Country spirit (distillery area).	Opium.	Ganja.	Charas.	Bhang.	Country spirit (distillery area).		
										Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.
1	16		17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.								
Quetta-Pishin.	·5	·46	·5	·46	18·86	·24	·001	·44	·22	7·50	1·90	9·40
Sibi . .	..	2·28	..	2·28	3·71	·06	..	·21	·30	6·69	1·67	8·36
Loralai . .	..	·46	..	·46	2·02	·04	..	·08	·02	7·50	2·25	9·75
Zhob . .	..	·52	..	·52	3·22	·05	..	·14	·04	7·50	2·53	10·03
Chagai . .	..	·83	..	·83	2·91	·02	..	·06	·04	7·50	1·81	9·31
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District	..	4·27	..	4·27	12·91	·15	..	·68	·49	7·10	1·70	8·80
Total .	·5	1·01	·5	1·01	8·82	·12	·001	·25	·16	7·42	1·93	9·35
Total of previous year.	·5	1·01	·5	1·01	6·57	·13	·001	·30	·19	10·50	2·96	13·46

Under column 26 the difference between the issue price to retail

XX—*contd.*

Return V—*contd.*

per proof gallon or seer in rupees (to two places of decimals).

Opium.			Ganja.			Charas.			Bhang.			Average total Excise revenue per head of population (based on column 48 of Imperial Return I).
Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	Duty.	Vend fees.	Total.	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
41·75	43·83	85·58	10·0	Noted in column 33.	10·0	20·0	32·27	52·27	1·0	Noted in column 33.	1·0	3·01
41·75	39·74	81·49	10·0		10·0	20·0	11·90	31·90	1·0		1·0	0·41
41·75	40·84	82·59	10·0		10·0	20·0	24·14	44·14	1·0		1·0	0·24
41·75	41·00	82·75	10·0		10·0	20·0	16·47	36·47	1·0		1·0	0·56
41·75	41·67	83·42	10·0		10·0	20·0	10·14	30·14	1·0		1·0	0·28
41·75	25·43	67·18	10·0		10·0	20·0	13·58	33·58	1·0		1·0	1·34
41·63	42·74	84·37	10·0		10·0	20·0	24·54	44·54	1·0		1·0	1·34
41·63	39·05	80·68	10·0		10·0	20·0	19·78	39·78	1·0		1·0	1·40

vendors and the cost price per seer is to be shown.

APPENDIX XXI.

Provincial Statement "A".

Statistics of wholesale vend of spirits and fermented liquors in Baluchistan for 1932-33.

Name of District.	Licenses for wholesale vend of foreign spirits and fermented liquors (including rum and beer manufactured in India).							Licenses for wholesale vend of fermented liquors whether manufactured in India or imported.	
	Number of Licenses.	Quantity sold.						Number of Licenses.	To licensed vendors.
		To the public and licensed vendors.							
		Imported.				Made in India.			
		Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Rum.	Beer.		
Quetta-Pishin	11	485	2,138	12	42,971	366	..	1	*84,420
Sib	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai	2	..	..	..	1,555	..	78	..	..
Zhob	2	..	9	..	385	..	..	..	..
Chagai	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total for 1933-34	15	485	2,147	12	44,912	366	78	1	84,420
Total for 1932-33	15	482	1,688	..	48,043	108	775	1	1,03,635

* It includes 1,600 gallons issued to Sind.

APPENDIX XXII.

APPENDIX

Provincial

Statement of retail vend and consumption of foreign spirits and fermented

Name of District.	Foreign spirits and — Sold under — On fixed fees. — Imported. — No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. — Rum.	Beer.	On fees determined by auction. — Imported. — No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Made in India. — Rum.	Beer.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Quetta-Pishin .	11	944	2,498	51	8,043	162	5,093	1	2	57	2	691	46	1,635
Sibi . . .	4	47	139	...	806	...	573	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loralai . . .	4	80	350	3	991	1	766	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zhob . . .	4	45	275	2	825	...	326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chagai . . .	1	5	32	...	232	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolan Pass and Kachhi Nushki Railway District.	1	3	44	...	30	...	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1933-34 .	25	1,124	3,338	56	10,927	163	7,357	1	2	57	2	691	46	1,635
Total for 1932-33	27	1,113	3,167	11	9,364	47	9,514	1	4	114	...	621	25	1,281

XXII.

Statement "B".

liquors in Baluchistan during the year 1933-34.

fermented liquors.																		
shop licenses.															Fermented liquors only.			
Sold at railway refreshment rooms.							Sold under other sorts of licenses, *viz.*, Hotels, Dak Bungalows, Military Canteens and association bar licenses.											
Imported.				Made in India.			Imported.				Made in India.							
No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Rum.	Rum.	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Wines.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum.	Beer.	Spirits other than rum.	Rum	Beer.	No. of licenses.	Quantity sold.	Remarks.	
16	17	1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	
1	..	1	..	5	..	2	55	75	387	2	17,169	182	124	51,207	2	*2,798	*Imported 973 Indian 1,825 2,798	
2	..	12	..	52	..	104	2	..	1	..	9	..	..	..	...	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	17	..	..	..	..	..		
1	..	..	3	..	..	3	2	3	4	..	86	..	..	242	..	..		
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1	1	21	..	84	..	242	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
5	1	34	3	141	..	351	61	78	393	2	17,281	182	121	51,449	2	2,798		
7	5	53	..	198	..	361	50	58	406	..	12,905	34	..	68,019	2	5,757		

APPENDIX XXIII.

Provincial Statement "C".

Table showing convictions for drunkenness in Baluchistan during 1933-34.

Name of Municipality.	Population as per census of 1931.	1930-31		1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
		Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.	Number of persons convicted for drunkenness.	Proportion to ten thousand of population.
(i) Quetta	60,272	38	6	53	9	19	3	22	4
(a) Quetta Municipality and suburbs.	34,881	23	7	49	14	19	5	16	5
(b) Quetta Cantonment	25,391	15	6	4	2	..	..	6	2
(ii) Quetta-Pishin District other than (i).	87,269	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Sibi District	87,781	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Loralai District	86,087	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zhob District	57,963	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chagai District	24,224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bolan Pass, Nushki and Kachhi Railway District.	4,688	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XXIV.

Result of the New Abkari system. The financial result of the New Abkari system is shown below.

Particulars.	Average of 3 years preceding the introduction of the new system.	1909-10.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Receipts (excluding Distillery rents).	1,15,812	1,07,467	3,43,806	3,23,853	3,01,400
Expenditure (excluding cost of stills and improvements to the distillery building).	960	5,192	29,035	28,250	27,633

APPENDIX XXV.

Statement showing the consumption of opium for veterinary uses in Baluchistan during 1933-34.

Tincture Opium.	Tincture Camphor.	Morphia.	Various Ipecac.
Lbs. oz. dr. m.	Lbs. oz. dr.	Dr. Grs.	Lbs. oz. dr.
6 4 4 35	6 11 5	1 12	0 0 7½

Note.—This is exclusive of opium used for veterinary purposes by the Military Department.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

APPENDIX XXVI.

Receipts.

Major Heads.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1933-34.	Actual (Provisional) for 1933-34.	Actuals for 1932-33.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Customs	1,000	472	1,424	..	952
II.—Taxes on Income	1,69,000	2,19,130	1,78,580	40,550	..
III.—Salt	..	10	25	..	15
IV.—Opium	..	..	..	..	..
V.—Land Revenue	8,15,000	8,56,058	7,54,331	1,01,727	..
VI.—Excise	5,90,000	5,38,491	5,74,490	..	35,999
VII.—Stamps	1,75,000	1,34,258	1,82,593	..	48,335
VIII.—Forests	27,000	22,340	25,615	..	3,275
IX.—Registration	6,000	6,032	6,459	..	427
XIII.—Works for which Capital accounts are kept. .	50,000	27,813	37,860	..	110,047

XIV.—*Works for which no Capital accounts are kept*	2,000	3,750	10,911	..	7,161
XVI.—Interest	42,000	43,908	44,171	..	263
XVII.—Administration of Justice	41,000	13,726	46,999	..	33,273
XVIII.—Jails and Convict Settlements	11,000	32,001	16,346	15,655	..
XIX.—Police	7,000	8,915	6,959	1,956	..
XXI.—Education	50,000	43,568	47,935	..	4,367
XXII.—Medical	4,000	5,861	4,485	1,376	..
XXIII.—Public Health	..	5	..	5	..
XXIV.—Agriculture	6,000	5,332	4,708	624	..
XXVI.—Miscellaneous Departments	3,000	2,003	2,758	..	755
XXVII.—Currency	1,000	791	947	..	156
XXX.—Civil Works	49,000	44,658	44,872	..	214
XXXIII.—Receipts-in-aid of Superannuation	11,000	13,415	10,597	2,818	..
XXXIV.—Stationery and Printing	4,000	4,334	4,293	41	..
XXXV.—Miscellaneous	34,000	43,750	46,210	..	2,460
Total	20,98,000	20,70,621	20,53,568	1,64,752	1,47,699

APPENDIX XXVII.

Expenditure.

Accounts Head.	Sanctioned Estimates for 1933-34.	Actual Provisional for 1933-34.	Actuals for 1932-33.	Difference in columns 3 and 4.	
				Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Direct Demand on the Revenue—Land Revenue	3,71,000	3,60,257	3,11,005	49,252	..
II.—Other Direct Demands on the Revenue—					
A.—Excise	42,000	41,169	37,471	3,698	..
B.—Stamps	3,000	2,832	3,404	..	572
C.—Forests	34,000	33,106	32,370	736	..
D.—Registration	3,000	3,356	2,214	1,142	..
III.—General Administration	1,18,000	1,10,692	1,14,290	..	3,598
IV.—Administration of Justice	59,000	60,286	57,938	2,348	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements { *Non-voted*	*600*	*615*	*493*	122	..
V.—Jails and Convict Settlements { Voted	1,96,400	1,63,094	1,83,018	..	19,924
VI.—Police { *Non-voted*	*17,900*	9,969	*16,171*	..	6,202
VI.—Police { Voted	11,65,100	11,36,959	11,30,829	6,130	..
VII.—Ecclesiastical	34,000	28,528	35,317	..	6,789
VIII.—Political	14,14,000	13,86,929	13,24,673	62,256	..
IX.—Frontier Watch and Ward	25,77,000	24,83,770	24,82,637	1,133	..
X.—Education	3,04,000	3,34,172	3,25,367	8,805	..
XI.—Medical and Public Health { *Non-voted*	*31,000*	*37,256*	*25,049*	*12,207*	..
XI.—Medical and Public Health { Voted	2,87,000	2,61,090	2,92,223	..	31,133
XII.—Agriculture and Scientific Departments, and Misc. Deptts. etc.—					
A.—Agriculture—Experimental Farms	12,500	13,015	10,388	2,627	..
B.—Agricultural Experiments	15,300	17,522	14,833	2,689	..
C.—Agriculture—Seed Farm Establishment.	6,000	5,605	..	5,605	..
D.—Agriculture—Public Exhibition and Fairs.	3,400	2,600	2,600	..	..

G.—Veterinary Charges		62,800	58,923	59,410	..	487
H.—Agricultural Works		1,000	1,399	2,194	..	795
I.—Museum		3,100	3,305	3,871	..	566
J.—Exploration of Coal, Petroleum, and Minerals.		3,900	4,197	3,224	973	..
K.—Irrigation works		..	..	160	..	160
L.—Provincial Statistics and other Miscellaneous Departments.		20,000	18,764	9,322	9,442	..
III.—Miscellaneous	*Non-voted*	*2,33,500*	*2,32,191*	*2,31,043*	*1,148*	
	Voted	14,500	5,654	13,277	..	7,623
						..
Expenditure included in other Demands—						
Customs		7,000	6,856	6,373	483	
Taxes on Income		22,000	21,578	18,928	2,650	..
Irrigation	*Non-voted*	*1,94,000*	1,73,497	*1,41,792*	31,705	..
	Voted	1,73,000	1,80,152	1,97,628	..	17,476
Interest on Ordinary Debt		2,42,000	4,21,768	2,93,921	1,27,847	..
Interest on Other Obligations		31,000	..	29,738	..	29,738
29-A. Frontier Watch and Ward—Works		9,20,000	9,22,141	9,76,054	..	54,913
Census		..	2,974	19,477	..	16,503
Currency		2,000	891	1,383	..	492
Civil Works	*Non-voted*	*2,000*	1,257	*270*	987	..
	Voted	9,13,000	8,08,214	5,81,100	2,27,114	..
Territorial and Political Pensions		37,000	34,702	36,091	..	1,389
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions.	*Non-voted*	*—1,000*	..	..	..	..
	Voted	1,33,000	1,36,212	*1,27,196*	9,016	..
Stationery and Printing		1,000	1,409	1,104	305	..
Total		97,09,000	95,28,906	91,55,846	5,70,420	1,97,360

APPENDIX XXVIII.

Contagious diseases during the years 1932-33 and 1933-34.

	1932-33.		1933-34.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Equines.				
Tatenas				
Other contagious diseases	37	13	16	1
Bovines.				
Rinderpest	339	287	661	582
Foot and mouth disease	1,728	15	426	11
Black quarter	75	75	490	490
Other contagious diseases	285	49	106	93
Others.				
Anthrax	139	139	1,306	1,306
Sheep pox	2,155	170	2,751	799
Goat and sheep mange	7,226	259	19,008	985
Camel mange	100	63	231	57
Contagious Pleuro Pneumonia	519	175	1,424	1,068
Foot and mouth disease	3,631	29	3,428	98
Wire Worm	12,751	1,231	6,806	958
Liver Fluke	2,311	482	5,381	610
Rabies	12	12	9	9
Other contagious diseases	5	..	594	219
Total	31,353	2,979	42,637	7,286

APPENDIX XXIX.

Provincial Stallions and the mares covered by them during 1933-34.

Serial No.	Name of Stallion.	Number of mares covered.		
		Quetta-Pishin District.	Sibi District.	Loralai District.
1	Count Palatine T. B. E. . .	11	13	..
2	Foreign Legion T. B. E. . .	26	16	..
3	Welsh Lad T. B. I. . .	12	15	..
4	Maharaj II Kathiawar . .	4	40	..
5	Arabian Knight Arab . .	8	36	..
6	Atheling Arab . . .	8	37	..
7	Cicero Arab	7	30	..
8	Meadow Arab . . .	25	28	..
9	Kerchief Kathiawar . .	..	..	57
10	Manak Kathiawar . .	..	..	49
	Total .	101	215	106
	Grand Total .		422	

APPENDIX XXX.

Income-tax.

	1932-33.			1933-34.			Remarks.			
	Ordinary Tax.	Super-Tax.	Total.	Ordinary Tax.	Super-Tax.	Total.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	A.	
Balance outstanding at the close of the previous year.	7,303	..	7,303	7,562	..	7,562				
Reduced	*1,198	..	1,198	†3,388	..	3,388	* Waived off	321	15	
Reduced on appeal . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	Written off	125	0	†120
Balance .	6,105	..	6,105	4,174	..	4,174	Cancelled	751	6	3,268
								1,198	5	3,388
Assessed during the year .	1,10,720	2,585	1,13,305	1,21,184	7,682	1,28,866				
Penalties under Section 46 (1) .	523	..	523	2,205	..	2,205				
Miscellaneous receipts. . .	..	..	..	1	..	1				
Total Demand .	1,17,348	2,585	1,19,933	1,27,564	7,682	1,35,246				
Arrears at the close of the year .	7,562	..	7,562	3,751	..	3,751				

Excess collections . . .	1,736	..	1,736	2,686	202	2,888	
Net collections	1,11,522	2,585	1,14,107	1,26,499	7,884	1,34,383	
Assessment per assessee works out to :—							
Official exclusive of tax deducted at source.	..	..	65	..	..	56	‡ Out of 908 private assessees 166 had to be dealt with under section 23(4) while penalties under section 46 (1) were imposed in 45 cases and certificates under Section 46 (2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 14 cases.
Others	..	..	170	..	..	154	
Number of persons who were required to submit returns of their income.	..	..	2,314	..	..	2,375	§ Out of 1,019 private assessees 254 had to be dealt with under Section 23(4) while penalties under Section 46 (1) were imposed in 53 cases and certificates under section 46 (2) were issued to the Collector of the District in 25 cases.
Number of official found liable to tax.	..	..	140	..	..	167	
Number of others . . .	..	..	‡908	..	..	§1,019	
Assessment which remained under consideration at the close of the year :—							
Officials . . .	..	..	120	..	..	38	
Others	..	..	830	..	..	780	

The increase of about Rs. 15,500 in figures of income assessment for 1933-34 as compared with 1932-33 is due to the increase in the profits of the Quetta Electric Supply Company.

Appendices to Part III.

APPENDIX A.

Statement showing, for the previous (1932-33) and the current (1933-34) years, the Capital values of the Buildings, Water Supplies and Electrical Installations, maintained, and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, including operation of Installations under 41—Civil Works—Central.

Capital value of—	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	92,96,779	91,83,017
Water Supply Installation	10,41,897	11,27,949
Electrical Installations	3,15,662	3,27,714
Total	1,06,54,338	1,06,38,680

Expenditure.	1932-33.		*1933-34.	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	39,562	3,82,461	79,027	3,92,038†

* These do not include figures for March Final and Supplementary, which are not yet available.

† Includes Rs. 599 on account of contribution for the maintenance of the King Edward Memorial Serai at Quetta.

APPENDIX B.

Statement showing, for the previous (1932-33) and the current (1933-34) years, the Capital values of the Buildings, Water Supply Installations, maintained and the expenditure on minor works and maintenance, Head 29-A Frontier Watch and Ward.

Capital value of—	1932-33.	1933-34.
	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	15,79,340	16,51,414
Water Supply Installations	..	10,997
Total	‡ 15,79,340	‡ 16,62,411

Expenditure.	1932-33.		1933-34. §	
	Minor Works.	Repairs.	Minor Works.	Repairs.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	17,328	37,269	12,032	41,863

‡ Includes cost of Civil Buildings in Mekran constructed from Civil Funds, which would be excluded from Public Works Department books from 1934-35.

§ Expenditure figures excludes figures for March Final and Supplementary, which are not yet available.

APPENDIX C.

P. W. D. Road Statement, Baluchistan.

A=Motor roads, continuously maintained.
B=Motor tracks, put in order as required.
C=Pack tracks, cleared when required.
D—Motor Tracks, maintained in fair weather only.

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles.				Remarks.
		A.	B.	C.	D.	
	I.—Origin—Quetta.					
1	Chaman (Quetta P. O.—Chaman P. O.) Sheikh Mandah 5. Baleli 7½. Kuchlak Camp 12½. Yaru 25. Saranan 32½. Killa Abdulla 51½. Shelabagh 60½. Old Chaman 71. Chaman 77.	77	..	..	..	Khojak Pass M. 63½ apt to be snowbound.
	(*a*) Samungli link (Cant. boundary—Baleli) Samungli 6. Baleli 8½.	5½	..	..	..	Interrupted at Lora crossing M. 4 by floods.
	(*a*) 1. Baleli—Regi. (Baleli M. 8—M. 11.	3	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Ghazaband road (from M. 11 Baleli—Regi. road to Gulistan). Dinar Post 23. Segi 32. Gulistan 42½.	..	..	..	31½	Lora crossing 31½ bad.
	(*b*) 2. Kurram Branch (M. 19—Burj Aziz Khan 31. Kurram 49).	..	..	..	30	Connects with (*a*).
	(*c*) Continuation to Spinatiza	..	..	..	17½	Levy Post.
	(*d*) Bostan Link (M. 23¾ to M. 20 Zhob Road).	7	..	..	..	
	(*e*) Pishin Link (from M. 25)	6½	..	..	..	
	(*f*) Continuation to Khushdil Khan.	8	..	..	..	Irrigation tank.
	(*f*) 2. Khushdil—Kwat.	..	..	..	27	
	(*g*) Branch from M. 36 to Malozai.	6½	..	..	..	Irrigation pumping Station.
	(*g*) 2. Killa Abdulla link	..	..	..	24	
	(*h*) Saranan link (M. 32—Pishin).	9	..	..	..	
	(*i*) Gulistan link (M. 38½—49½)	20	..	..	..	Gulistan in half way.
	(*j*) Bogra link (M. 55½—Chaman) Gani Oba 69. Ting Kach 75½ Bogra Spring 83. Chaman 90.	..	35	..	..	Very steep.
	Carried over	142½	35	..	130	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	142½	35	..	130	
	(*k*) Shelabagh link (M. 60—M. 64).	..	4	..	..	Very steep 1 in 7.
	(*l*) Continuation from Chaman to Afghan border.	2½	..	..	..	Kandahar Approximately 70 miles on.
	(12) Chaman Roghani .	..	..	..	14	
2	Zhob (M. 14 Chaman Road—Fort Sandeman). Khanai 30. Khanozai 46. Khan Mehtarzai 61. Hindubagh 74. Nisai 94. Killa Saifullah 115. Akhtarzai 125. Kalu Killa 141. Gwal Haiderzai 150. Tang Haiderzai 159. Muzafferpur 173. Badinzai 189. Fort Sandeman 205.	191	..	..	..	Khan Mehterzai Pass apt to be snow bound. Nallah crossings M. 160—190 impassable in spates.
	(*a*) Surkhab link from M. 46 to Pishin.	24	..	..	..	Impassable during flood season.
	(*a*) 2. Khanai link (M. 33-M. 40 Surkhab road).	..	..	..	8	
	(*a*) 3. Saran Tangi link (M. 33 Sarantangi).	..	..	..	9	
	(*b*) Hindubagh R. S. Branch from M. 74.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*c*) Murgha Faquirzai Road from M. 93.	..	35	..	..	Militia Post.
	(*d*) Continuation to Loe Band.	..	..	25	..	Militia Post.
	(*e*) Killa Saifullah R. S. Branch from M. 115.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*f*) Sharan Jighezai branch from Killa Saifullah.	..	..	35	..	Militia Post.
	(*g*) Continuation to Ashewat	..	..	33	..	Militia Post.
	(*h*) Killa Saifullah Pass road (M. 119—Loralai). Meets—Speraragha road near Chanali 136½. Sirki Jangal 148. Loralai 165.	46	..	..	..	Railhead to Loralai is 46 miles.
	(*i*) Maratangi link M. 146 to M. 25 Gurlama road.	26	..	..	..	Loralai- Fort Sandeman by this.
	Carried over .	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward	..	..	..	..	
3	Ziarat (Quetta Junction Stewart and Lytton road—Smallan junction Harnai road). Gandak 15. Saratangi 22. Kach 30. Kahan 47. Ziarat 63. Chotair 78½. Smallan 101½. Loralai 122.	122	..	..	..	Ziarat Pass snowbound in winter liable to spate in summer.
	(*a*) Mangi branch from Ziarat	..	..	..	21	To railway.
4	Speraragha (M. 46 Zhob road—M. 136½. Killa Saifullah Pass road)—Khanozai 46. Yusuf Kach 51. Mallozai 55. Speraragha 70. Chinjan 87. Chanali 101. Killa Saifullah Pass road 105. Loralai 130.	89	..	..	..	Speraragha Pass snowbound in winter.
5	Urak (Quetta boundary-Urak). Hanna 7. Urak 13½.	10	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Nar Nallah branch from M. 6½.	..	1½	..	..	
6	Bolan (Quetta-Sibi) Galbraith Spinney 3. Sariab 8. Darwaza 23. Kolepur 26. Mach 41. Bibinani 55½. Kirta 68. Kundlani 76. Rindli 85. Sibi 103.	103	..	..	..	Liable to damage in spates.
	(*a*) Mach Jail branch from M. 41½.	1¾	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Nari Gorge branch from Sibi.	..	8	..	..	
7	Kalat (M. 8. Bolan road-Mastung) Sariab 3. Mian Gundi 11. Lak Pass 18. Mastung 32.	24	..	..	..	Continues in Kalat State charge see notes at end.
	(*a*) Mastung. R. S. Branch	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Mastung Civil Lines branch.	1	..	..	..	
	Carried over	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	..	..	..	..	
8	Chagai (M. 19½. Kalat Road-border at Mirjawa). Kanak 31½. Sheikh Wasil 39. Kirdgap 54½. Galongur 71½. Kishingi 79. Nushki 90½. Ahmedwal 102. Mal Chauki 121½. Dalbandin 209. Nok Kundi 313. Jazzak wells 389. Mirjawa-border post 400.	..	381	..	..	Road from Nushki to Dalbandin: was made up 1930 but abandoned afterwards *vide* Secretary P. W. D. No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933. Road from Dalbandin to Mirjawa was never made fit to pass speedy traffic and is not passable.
	(*a*) Kurram Levy Post branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	18	
	(*b*) Panjpai branch from M. 43.	..	..	..	5	
	(*c*) Nushki R. S. Branch from M. 90.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*d*) Ahmedwal R. S. Branch from M. 103.	..	1½	..	..	
	(*e*) Kharan road from Ahmedwal.	..	69	..	..	
	(*f*) Chagai branch from M. 207.	..	32	..	..	Road abandoned *vide* Secretary.
	(*g*) Sohtegaon road (from Nok Kundi to Grawag Road.—Gwalishtap 38½. Sohtegaon 73. Zawag 84. Shahana 132. Palantak 158½. Grawag Road 219. Panjgur 226.	..	219	..	..	P. W. D. in Baluchistan No. 358/E. C., dated 27th January 1933. To Gwalishtap in Chagai; remainder maintained by A. P. A. Mekran.
	(*h*) Robat branch from M. 389. Saindak 397½. Kirtaka 426. Maki 444. Kanal 451. Robat 469.	..	90	..	..	Old trade route built by Webb-Ware.
	(*i*) Kacha link from M. 427 to M. 437 of Robat Branch.	..	20½	..	..	Post H. Q. of Dyer's Force.
	Carried over .	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX C—*contd.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	..	..	..	..	
	II.—Origin—Loralai.					
9	Harnai (Loralai-Harnai) Sinjawi 18. Smallan 20. Ashgara 31. Dilkhuna Post 39. Torkhan 43½. Harnai 58.	55	..	..	..	
	(*a*) Loralai Civil Station link from M. 1½.	1½	..	..	..	
	(*b*) Link to Duki road from M. 17½.	..	3	..	..	
	(*c*) Branch to Sinjawi Tahsil from M. 18¾.	..	1	..	..	
10	Gurlama (Loralai Fort Sandeman) Lahore 10½. Marathangi 25. Zara 43½. Murgha 58½. Zarozai 71. Lakaband 81½. Babar 96. Kapip 104. Fort Sandeman 114.	114	..	..	..	Partly metalled usually passable during rains.
	(*a*) Musa Khel branch from M. 58½.	..	30	..	..	Tehsil.
11	D. G. K. (M. 15 Gurlama Road Barkhan). Wahar 20½. Tor 35½. Makhtar 49. Sra Daka 60. Kingri 82½. Rankan 98. Rakhni 114½. Barkhan 146.	..	131	..	..	
	(*a*) Makhtar link from M. 49 to M. 58½. Gurlama road.	..	21	..	..	
	(*b*) Continuation towards D. G. K. from M. 114½.	..	3⅛	..	..	Fort Munro 122. Dera Ghazi Khan 168.
	(*c*) Vitakri branch from Barkhan.	..	21	..	..	Not passable during rains.
	Carried over .	..	..	..	..	

APPENDIX C—*concld.*

Item No.	Name of road and mileage from origin.	Length maintained miles. A.	B.	C.	D.	Remarks.
	Brought forward .	..	..	..	..	
12	Duki (M. 19. Harnai Road-Barkhan) Maghao 28. Duki 39. Duki Tehsil 41. Gumbaz 68. Hosri 86. Barkhan 118.	..	99	..	..	Distances 2 miles less by link 9 (*b*).
	(*a*) Kohlu branch from M. 105.	..	10	..	..	
	III.—Origin—Fort Sandeman.					
13	Gulkach (Fort Sandeman-Gomal at Gulkach). Zhob river 5½. Wala 12. Nawa Oba 17. Dargai China 24. Sambaza 36. Gulkach post 54. Gomal 55.	55	..	..	..	Continues to Toi Khulla 67. Tanai 79. Wana 92.
14	Lower Zhob (Fort Sandeman-Moghalkot). Brunj 13. Safi 23. Mir Ali Khel 34½. Moghalkot 50½.	..	..	..	..	Old road now broken, continued to Khajuri Kach 71.
15	Dhanasar (M. 104 Gurlama road border at Katao Dabra). Kapip 10. Manikhawa 26. Dhanasar 47. Katao Dabra 47½.	..	16	23½	..	Class C beyond Manikhawa Road continues to Moghalkot 52. Draban 76. Dera Ismail Khan 114.
	(*a*) Branch to Ahmedi Durga from M. 26.	..	18	..	..	Militia Post.
16	Shinghar. (Fort Sandeman-Shinghar). Bahlol Nadi 13. Marsinsai 21. Babram Khel 26. Pasta 29. Shinghar 32.	..	29	3	..	Class C beyond Pasta.
	Shaighaloo. (Fort Sandeman-Shaighaloo).	48	..	..	..	Passable but improved in 1932-33 and extended to Sharan Joghazai.
	Total .	1059¼	1281⅝	119½	205	

NOTES.

The Kalat road item 7 continues beyond Mastung as follows :—Mastung 32. Guru 50. Mangochar 66. Kalat 88. Sorab 134.

(*a*) Panjghur road beyond Sorab—Jangal 194. Nag 241. Panjgur 324 (marked Chitkan on maps).

(*b*) Karachi road beyond Sorab—Khozdar 189. Vjatho Pass 245½. Link to Saruna R. H. (9 miles from road) 311½. Pripori Lak Pass 318. Diwana 338. Dareji 352½. Hinadan 374½. Hab Chauki 428½. Karachi 445.

2. The Las Bela road runs from Hab Chauki : Distances from Karachi—Hab Chauki 16½. Naka Kharani 37½. Sonmiani 52½. Uthal 72. Wyaro 100. Obara 110. Las Bela 120.

3. Panjgur-Pasni road. Hoshap 84. Turbat 140. Pasni 189 and from Turbat there is a branch to Tump 48 miles long.

4. Mekran border defence roads maintained by Assistant Political Agent, Mekran, from civil funds :—

(*a*) Grawag post road 47 miles.

(*b*) Gar post branch from M. 40 Grawag road 20½ M.

(*c*) Sar-i-parom post road from M. 16½ Panjgur road 41½.

(*d*) Gar post branch from M. 29 Sar-i-parom road 13 miles.

(*e*) Jinunri road from Tump (116 miles) Panjgur-Tump 168. Mand post 200. Suntsar post 230. Jinunri 284.

5. Mashkai road maintained by Kalat State is 227 miles long running from Khozdar to Hoshap.

6. Various minor roads are maintained by Kalat State in the Kalat and Kachh areas.

7. Bugti road maintained by the Bugti Nawab from Bakshapur on the Kashmir railway 49 miles with continuation (25 miles) to Singsilla.

8. During the year 1932 33, a new road about 32 miles in length was constructed from Jangal to Gareha (Jhalawan) linking the Kalat—Panjgur Road with the Mshkai—Khozdar-Surab Road near Jangal.

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